The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Laura Seelys
1211 Summit Av
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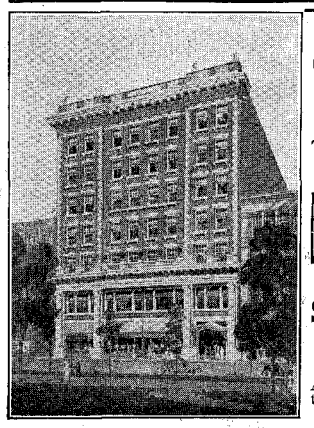

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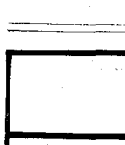

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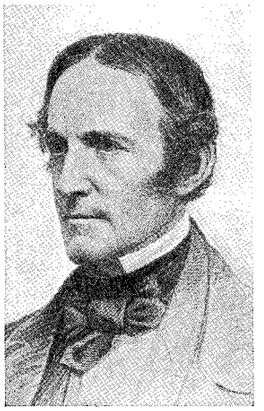

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"As the Spaniards drew near the spot where the street opened on the causeway. . . . several Indian sentinels . . . took the alarm. Then the priests, keeping their night-watch on the summit of the teocallis, caught the tidings and sounded their shells, while the huge drum in the desolate temple of the war-god sent forth those solemn tones which, heard only in seasons of calamity, vibrated thru every corner of the capital.

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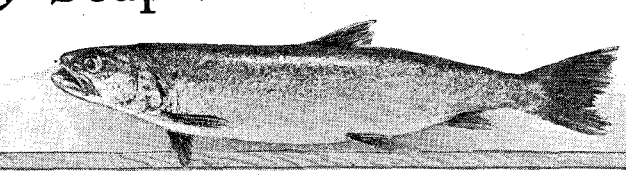

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1007

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOW MUCH HAS THE PRESIDENT WON?

"TAFT Triumphs," says the New York *American* (Ind.); "President Delighted," reads a heading in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.); "Mr. Taft Wins," proclaims the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.); "President Pleased with It," admits the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), the "it," in question being of course the conference report on the tariff measure submitted to the House of Representatives by Chairman Payne. That the President has gained for the "ultimate consumer" more than the strong protection element willingly yielded seems to be generally conceded; and discussion concerns itself chiefly with the questions whether he has won enough and whether by a firmer stand, he might not have gained more.

The New York *Herald* (Ind.) thus indicates in tabular form what the President asked of the conferees and what he gained:

"TAFT RATES" IN NEW TARIFF BILL.

	Asked.	Received.
Hides of cattle	Free	Free
Oil (petroleum, crude and refined)	Free	Free
Lumber	Free	$1.25 per 1,000
Iron ore	Free	15 cents ton
Coal, bituminous	Free	45 cents ton
Shoes and boots	10 per cent	10 per cent
Saddles and harness	20 per cent	20 per cent
Gloves	Senate rate	Senate rate

The New York *Times*, which editorially expresses disgust with the bill in spite of Mr. Taft's "shadowy victory," prints in its news columns the following more detailed comparison of rates:

TARIFF REDUCTIONS GAINED BY TAFT.

	House.	Senate.	Dingley	Conference Report
Hides	Free.	15%	15%	Free
Lumber, rough	$1	$1.50	$2 per 1,000 ft.	$1.25 per 1,000 ft.
Print paper	$2	$2	$6 per ton	$3.75
Iron ore	Free	25c.	40c. per ton	15c. per ton
Bituminous coal	67c.	60c.	67c. per ton	45%
Leather, rough and sole	5%	15%	**20%**	5%
Boots and shoes	15%	20%	25%	15%
Harness	35%	40%	45%	35%
Petroleum and its higher oils	Free	Countervailing	Countervailing	Free
Women's gloves	Heavy inc.	Dingley rates	Various rates	Dingley rates
Hosiery	Heavy inc.	Dingley rates	Various rates	House increases on cheaper grades, Dingley rates otherwise.
Cotton goods	Dingley rates	Heavy inc.	Various rates	Senate rates retained with slight reduction on cheaper grades.

As for the provisions of the conference bill, irrespective of whether the rates are those favored by the President or his opponents, the New York *Sun* (Ind.) gives the following summary:

Rough lumber, reduced from $2 to $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

Iron ore, reduced from 40 to 15 cents a ton. Steel rails, 50-per-cent. reduction; pig iron, reduced from $4 to $2.50 a ton; scrap iron, reduced from $4 to $1 a ton.

Cotton manufactures, an increase estimated at about 3 per cent.

Wool and woolen manufactures, no important changes.

Hosiery, generally increased, amounting to about 20 per cent. in the cheaper cotton grades.

Gloves, Dingley rates maintained.

Agricultural implements, average reduction of about 5 per cent.

Bituminous coal, reduced from 67 to 45 cents a ton.

Crude petroleum, free.

Works of art and antiquities, free.

Hides, free, with heavy reductions in leather and the manufactured products of leather.

Wood pulp, free. Print paper, reduced from $6 to $3.75 a ton.

Silks, slight increase.

Oilcloth and linoleum, a material reduction.

Sugar and tobacco, free admission from the Philippines, with duties about as they are in the Dingley law.

Wines, liquors, and spirits, an increase of about 15 per cent.

Window glass, a general reduction.

Drawback features, slightly modified from those of the Dingley law.

Authorization of a new judicial tribunal composed of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices, legally designated as a United States customs court, to meet in Washington.

Radium placed on the free list.

An internal revenue tax on tonnage imposed on foreign-built yachts brought into the waters of the United States, with an alternative of admission to all privileges enjoyed by American-built yachts on the payment of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements.

The following articles in common use go on the free list: Benzoic acid, crude products of coal tar, cottonseed oil and croton oil, refined petroleum and the products of petroleum, including kerosene benzoin, naphtha, gasoline, and lubricating oils, the products of petroleum, and oleostearin.

The administrative provisions of the Dingley law substantially reenacted.

Other important features of the measure, the first two being especially desired if not actually fathered by the President, are:

The provision for free trade with the Philippines, by which all articles grown or manufactured in the islands are to be admitted free of duty, unless they contain foreign materials of more than 20 per cent. of their total value.

A tax of 1 per cent. on the net income of corporations above

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$5,000, with an exemption for holding companies. This tax, it is estimated, will yield a revenue of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

The authorization of an issue of Panama-Canal bonds for approximately $300,000,000.

The adoption of the maximum and minimum features of the Senate Bill. The maximum rate is 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the general tariff rates, the increase going into effect automatically March 31, 1910; but the President may apply the minimum rates, that is those provided in the general tariff, to imports from all countries which extend to the United States the best trade facilities. This provision will give the United States a means of retaliation against countries that may discriminate against our exports.

SOME ONE'S OUT OF TUNE.
—From the Baltimore *Sun*.

According to the New York *Tribune*, the President has exprest himself as highly delighted with the bill as representing a step in the right direction, involving genuine revision and being an honest fulfilment of the pledges of the party. Further *The Tribune* says:

"The President took occasion more than once in the course of the day to emphasize the fact that he had not 'butted in,' but had been called on by the conferees to assist in adjusting their differences. He said he had exprest himself plainly and firmly, but added that it had been the desire of the leaders in Congress to know just where he stood, as they wished to take no chance of passing a measure to which he could not give his approval when it reached him.

"Referring to specific provisions of the measure, the President declared that perhaps the Philippine tariff provision afforded him personally the most gratification. That was his 'baby,' he said. He had been for years trying to obtain justice and a broadening of opportunity for the Filipinos, and this would be accomplished by the pending measure."

The President is also represented as being especially pleased with the provisions for a corporation tax, a tariff commission, a customs court, and the income-tax amendment.

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) hails the bill as a measure insuring a substantial reduction of rates and redeeming party promises; saying in part:

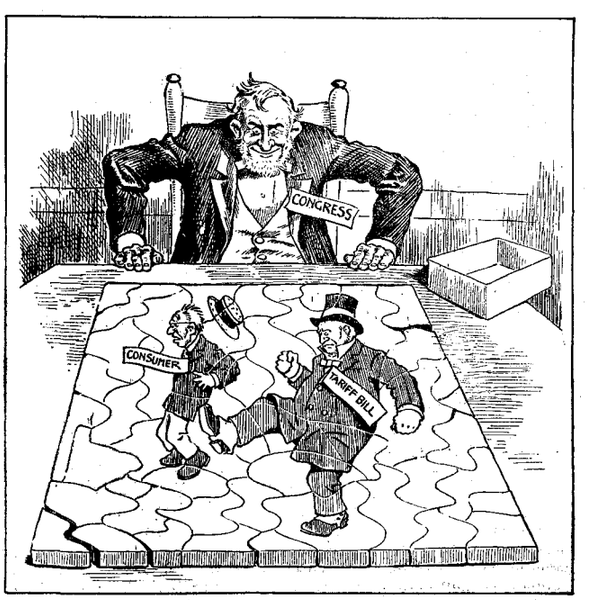
"We have said that the real issue in conference between the Senate on the one hand and the House, the President, and the country on the other was moral rather than material. A contest was being fought between the old order and the new, between progress and reaction. The President's firm and patient leadership has borne fruit in the many material concessions forced from the Senate. But in its moral significance his victory has been even more signal. He was combating the idea that special and local interests should combine to dictate tariff rates for private advantage. He stood for a recognition of the nation's paramount concern in tariff legislation and for the settlement of disputed questions on their own merits, unvexed by the intrusion of personal pledges and private obligations. It was time to administer a rebuke to the latter method of tariff-making, and Mr. Taft crushingly administered it. His higher ideals of party faith and public obligation have triumphed, and that triumph will make the way easier for intelligent and fair-minded tariff legislation in the future."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) exults chiefly in the alleged downfall of Senator Aldrich. Thus we read:

"It must thus be said that the Aldrich leadership has suffered a severe blow. It presumed too much upon the fatness and good nature of the man in the White House, and the complacency of the people under the policy of high and higher protection. Its defeat is not as crushing as was to be hoped, and an inordinately long time has been consumed in bringing so much to pass as this. But the prestige of this reactionary and mischievous leadership has been broken."

Altho the New York *American* (Ind.) grants the President the meager laurels of a small victory it doubts that the victory is great enough to satisfy the nation, saying:

TRY TO GET HIM BACK IN THE BOX.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.



THE JIG-SAW PUZZLE PUT TOGETHER AT LAST.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

MERE CHILD'S PLAY.

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THE HOUSE AND SENATE CONFER.
—Gilbert in the Denver *News*.

ALDRICH—"Aw, hang the Consumer!"
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*

ADJUSTING DIFFERENCES.

"When the Tariff Bill came before the Senate, some of the ablest and most progressive Republicans in that body championed with great ability and eloquence the cause to which Mr. Taft and his party stood pledged. They made a gallant fight for the right, but they were beaten down by Aldrich and his cohorts.

"The bill as it went to Mr. Taft originally was a shocking repudiation of his solemn pledge. Undeniably Mr. Taft has made it less shocking. But we do not believe that President Taft or anybody else will be able to convince the people that the bill reported by the Conference Committee, and which it is understood the President will sign when it comes to him, is a redemption in good faith of the pledge made to the people that if the Republican party were elected they could count upon substantial relief from the tariff burdens of which they justly complained.

"The fact that Mr. Taft bettered the bill does not relieve him of the responsibility for the carrying out of the promise which he and his party made to the people. The issue of tariff revision was Mr. Taft's own issue. Around it grew the sentiment which was largely instrumental in forcing his nomination, and to it more than anything else he owes his election.

"The question which the American people will ask, and which President Taft must answer, is not: How much better did he make the outrageous Aldrich Bill, but has he fully redeemed the promise he made to the people in the campaign?

"The people will have little patience with talk about concessions. If Mr. Taft be not able to prove to them that he has brought about what he promised to bring about, then they will see in his signing of the Payne-Aldrich Bill a sad surrender."

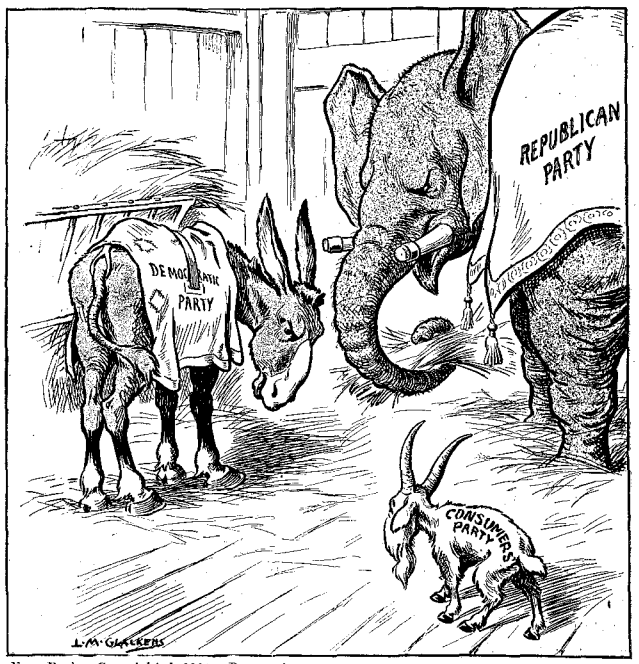
Yet the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) finds it significant that the President has pleased some of the nation's most vigilant critics. *The Transcript* says:

"On no other subject in the world do critics expect impossibilities so much as in tariff revision. But with a reasonably minded people the present conclusion is likely to be highly satisfactory and to take the issue out of politics for many years to come. When the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Evening Post* express with emphasis their satisfaction with what Mr. Taft has done the ranks of the critics must be quite depleted."

But the President has failed to satisfy the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) which thus warns him of the responsibility he is likely to incur:

"Mr. Taft apparently acquiesces in the cynical view of the party leaders. Time alone can tell how heavy a price he pays for temporary harmony. If this tariff is repudiated in the Congressional elections next year it is Mr. Taft's Administration that will be discredited. It is Mr. Taft who will be menaced with defeat for re-election. It is Mr. Taft who will figure in history as a President who failed of successful leadership in a crisis.

"It is only fair to him to say that but for his persistent efforts the bill would have been indescribably worse than it is. Most of its virtues can be traced to his belated action in favor of honest revision. But when that is all said and admitted the fact remains that this tariff can not become a law without his consent, and that



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"WHO ARE YOU?"
—Glackens in *Puck*.

if he signs it, he as President of the United States can not shirk his responsibility before the people."

But the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) extols the President and prepares the country for better things in the following words:

"The President has had a hard fight, and has fought it coolly and resolutely, without bitterness and without cowardice. He has not erred on one side or the other; he did not dictate schedules in

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advance, nor did he, when the clash came, hesitate to use the power which the Constitution has put in his hands.

"Let Congress go home now, and leave the country free to prepare for the wave of prosperity toward which every circumstance and augury points!"

The Wall Street Journal (Fin.) voices a regret exprest by many other publications when it remarks:

"It is a pity that the President did not act earlier. Of course he would have been greeted with the usual whine about interfering with legislation, oblivious of the fact that there never has been a President yet who was not constantly forced to interfere throughout his term of office. He could have forced better terms. The question is out of the way for the moment, but it remains unsettled. The Dingley Tariff Law stood unchanged for twelve years. This latest abortion will be lucky if it is not changed in twelve months."

GALVESTON'S LESSON TO AMERICAN CITIES

IN the demonstrated efficiency of the sea-wall which has saved Galveston from a rush of hurricane-driven water such as deluged the unprotected city in 1900, the press of the country recognizes a triumph of decent municipal government as well as of public spirit. Thus the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says:

"Never did municipal energy show its value as a financial investment more strikingly than it has in the case of Galveston. Here is a city which nine years ago was terribly punished by the sea and which, realizing that its future prosperity, almost its existence, depended upon the materialization of far-reaching plans for protection, bravely undertook the great task. Year by year the city has pushed forward the work, spending money in millions and prosecuting an improvement that might well have staggered a community several times her size.

"The reward for faithful work, the justification for the millions spent, came without warning on Wednesday. Again the sea arose in its might and hurled itself against Galveston. But the attack was all but harmless. The sea wall held. The endeavors of nine years triumphed in an instant. Without the wall the city would certainly have been visited by a disaster comparable to that of 1900. Listlessness on the part of the community might now have brought its punishment in an appalling loss of life and a fearful sacrifice of property.

"The vigorous prosecution of municipal reforms, material and governmental, is certain to bring rewards as valuable, if not so striking, as that at Galveston. The spirit that impelled this Texas city to build her great sea wall is worth the emulation of every other community in the United States. Each has particular problems, for the solution of which the Galveston spirit is needed."

The San Francisco *Chronicle* in congratulating the Southern city, draws a feeling comparison between the action of San Francisco and Galveston under parallel circumstances. Galveston, *The Chronicle* repeats, at the time of the disaster of 1900 had "one of the ordinary inefficient American municipal governments" from which the people could hope for nothing:

"The strong men of the city would not take office because it was useless for them to spend their time in attempting the impossible. The law would not permit them to manage public affairs as they managed their own affairs, and unless they could do so it was useless to spend their time.

"In the face of such a situation the people of Galveston rose to the occasion. At one swoop they abolished the whole system of their city government, turned every city official and employee out of office, selected five competent men, each with full and fixt responsibility for one particular branch of business, and the necessary power to back up their responsibility, and told them to run the city of Galveston. After a hard fight, the politicians of the legislature were compelled, by public opinion, to ratify the action of the people of the city, and from that day to this five men have governed the city of Galveston with almost absolute power within the limits of their responsibility. And the effectiveness of that form of government has been proved by the rapid and effective restoration of the public works of the city and the erection of a protecting wall which has withstood the strain.

"The people of San Francisco must take off their hats to the people of Galveston. Our disaster was greater than theirs, and the necessity for effectiveness also correspondingly greater. But we did not, like the people of Galveston, rise to the occasion. We have not improved the effectiveness and economy of our Government, nor have we tried to, except by substituting men of personal integrity for rogues. The incumbents of our offices are not the strong men of the city, and if they were they could not, under our laws, exert their strength. The city work drags."

Likewise the New Orleans *Item* finds an inspiriting example in the triumphant city, saying that:

"Galveston has done one thing that entitles it to the everlasting gratitude of America. It has demonstrated that when a city makes up its mind that it must economize, it can cut out its useless and wasteful extravagance and can arrange its business affairs on the same basis of economy and intelligence that pervades the administration of first-class business corporations."

NEGRO TROOPERS IN VERMONT

A WIDELY disseminated report that the citizens of Burlington, Vt., were in a state of protest against the quartering of a negro regiment, the veteran Tenth Cavalry, at Fort Ethan Allen, has been the theme of much derisive comment upon such a situation in an abolition State, which, apparently, is unwarranted by the facts. The report originated in the following paragraph in the Burlington *Free Press*:

"The decision of the War Department to quarter the Tenth Cavalry, all the troopers in which are negroes, in Northern Vermont, marks a precedent in the disposition of black soldiers. It is the first time negro troops have been quartered in New England—the first time, in fact, that soldiers of color have been sent to any post east of the Mississippi. If the Government officials, after their trouble with Brownsville and other posts, thought the extreme North would make no objection to the presence of so large a body of negroes, they were in error. A Southern town could hardly be more up in arms than this city and Winooski are to day."

In answer to this statement and the comment thereupon, another Burlington paper, *The Daily News*, says:

"It seems to us extremely unfortunate—indeed, almost treason to the State—that such an item should have been printed in the oldest daily in the State just as the first real test of our equality-of-man theory was about to be taken."

As to the demeanor of the negro troopers and the bearing of "the real Vermonter" toward them the same paper continues:

"So far as we have observed these young men of dark skin, their bearing has been wholly proper. They look like respectable men, and behave fully as well as any white officers of similar rank that we have seen since our military post was built. All that we can hear about these colored soldiers of Uncle Sam from their former rendezvous is favorable, and they are said to be the best behaved troopers in the Army.

"No 'Jim Crow' cars are needed in Vermont. This State is not going to blot out the theory and its past history of equality at this late day. The negro troopers will be treated exactly as well as they deserve by every real Vermonter—setting down nothing to color, birthright, or previous condition—and giving the same recognition that we accord to soldiers of white skin in similar circumstances. The uniform of our own national Government ought to settle promptly all questions of equality. The uniform will not stay long upon an unworthy man. The negro soldiers while here are our protectors, and if they are ever seriously needed to do that service we have no doubt that our lives could be safely placed in their hands. No good Vermont man, no gentleman, will insult or offend a negro soldier because of his color. Our State is on trial as well as the negro trooper."

While several papers have made the Burlington *Free Press* para-

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graph the occasion for a demand that the negro regiments be abolished, many more rejoice in the cordial reception of the Tenth Regiment in New York upon its return from the Philippines. Of this reception the New York *World* says:

"New York has never been a city overfriendly to the negro. For that reason alone the reception accorded to the Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry is properly deserving of a place in the annals of the colored race in America.

"It is a regiment with a record and a regiment worth seeing—lean, hard, square-shouldered troopers, proud of themselves and their service, proud of their officers, proud of their flag and their country, as good soldiers ought to be. Yet the grandfathers and grandmothers of these cavalrymen were slaves, with no rights that the white man was bound to respect.

"Forty-six years lie between the draft riots and the crowds that applauded the Tenth Regiment yesterday. It means much to the progress of the negroes of America that they have produced such a regiment with such a record. Men who have proved their willingness to die for their country are surely entitled, for themselves and for their people, to the ordinary guaranties of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness which every white American claims as a birthright. They deserve to feel that for themselves as for every other American the Republic is opportunity.

"When the next great crisis comes in the struggle for human liberty the city that applauded the Tenth Regiment yesterday may have a keener understanding than it once had of Lincoln's immortal lines: 'And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clenched teeth and steady eye and well-poised bayonet they have helped mankind on to this great consummation.'"

THE CALL OF THE FARM

MANY others besides James J. Hill see in the "return to the soil" of a large part of our population the only hope of rescue from high prices and food scarcity. In an interview in the New York *American* John W. Gates is quoted as saying:

"'This country has not been scratched yet in the way of development, especially in agriculture. There is Texas, with 20 to 25 per cent. more area than France, and Texas has 4,000,000 population, while France has about 38,000,000, and the French are a prosperous people. Take California, with its 3,000,000 population. It has the area of Germany, while the last-named country has 60,000,000, and Germany is one of the most prosperous countries in the world.'"

In the same paper Secretary James Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, corroborating Mr. Hill and Mr. Gates, argues thus in behalf of agricultural education as a means of turning the tide that during the last fifty years has been draining the rural communities and flooding the towns to congestion:

"'Most of our colleges to-day are strenuously at work turning out lawyers, doctors, preachers, and typewriters, but few of them make any effort to graduate a farmer. I would have agriculture in some form taught in every seat of learning and in our public schools.

"'Starting with the fact that while the farmer has to work hard he has as a reward better health, a longer life, and a more independent existence than any other man on earth, it ought to be easy to make the life attractive.

"'Then I would have the young men taught the newest and latest methods of agriculture. Show them how they can produce more from an acre than their fathers did, prove to them how to make $2 where their fathers made but $1, and you will have offered the inducement needed to check the abandonment of the farm for the city.'"

And now that the papers pictorially and editorially are echoing the call from the grain-fields for labor to aid in gathering in the crop, the Indianapolis *News* thus explains the reluctance that the unemployed city laborer manifests toward hastening to the wheat country:

"The annual call has come from the West for harvest hands. Fifty thousand of them are said to be needed this year to start the wheat and other grain crops on their way toward the consumer. Doubtless there are many more than 50,000 men in the country who would be glad to have this work; but the distance between the man and the job is long and to the man in urgent need of work the railroad fare is practically prohibited. Aside from this many such men have families which they are maintaining, poorly enough it must be confest, but in some way or other—perhaps by eking out a little money here and there from odd jobs. These families they would necessarily have to leave behind them to get along in some way or other until money earned in the fields could be sent to them.

"Nor is that the only complication. Work in the harvest-field is not a steady job. It may pay comparatively well while it lasts, but it is soon over, and at the conclusion of it the laborer may find himself far away from his family with scant prospect of other means of maintaining either it or himself, and a serious problem before him when he considers the means of getting back to the place he calls home."

The News hopes for a remedy through "the encouragement of a gradual movement away from urban congestion, and the dispersal of labor over a greater area so that it will be more readily available for the necessary work of the time."

Meanwhile *The Wall Street Journal* presents a brighter prospect in this picturesque review of the great march of the world's harvest line:

"Harvesting operations at this season of the year extend the greater way around the globe on a line which coincides approximately with the forty-first degree of north latitude. On a level with New York and Northern Pennsylvania, with the lower lake districts and westward across the Mississippi plain to the North Pacific States, there is a line of reapers which day by day moves a little farther north, until the entire winter wheat belt is reaped and the shock stands in the field for the curing which precedes the threshing. Of this kind of grain the United States alone is expected to furnish this year at least 410,000,000 bushels.

"But the line of reapers does not end with the Western Continent. In Europe it is high tide in the harvest calendar. In Northern France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, east along the Danube and the north shores of the Black Sea into Bessarabia and the Volga Valley of Southern Russia. Far over into the Caucasus harvest comes a little earlier, and down in the Anatolian region of Asia Minor they finished the work of harvesting fully a month ago.

"By this time of year probably two-thirds of the wheat of the world is cut. Within a month more, nearly all of it will be safely

HELP!
BEG PARDON! - BUT WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE TARIFF?
HELP!
HELP!
RAH! RAH! RAH!
MY FORTUNE'S MADE - IF I'LL WORK
COMBINED ELATORS + HARVEST HAND & SCARE-CROW
OH HOW A LAZY BUG BIT ME!
HELP WANTED
PAPER ALL ABOUT THE LAZY BUG
RALPH WILDER

THE ANNUAL CALL FROM THE WHEAT-FIELDS
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

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garnered. At this time it is safe to say that 2,000,000,000 bushels, out of 3,250,000,000 bushels which constitute the world's crop, are practically out of danger. That is to say, even tho our own spring wheat harvest in the Northwest is just reaching the point at which they are calling for labor to help in harvest, easily the major portion of the world's bread supply is now under cover.

"The expectation of months of work and waiting is realized and the reward of the toiler will be far more liberal than usual in the comparatively high prices which wheat commands in every commercial center of the world. Whether it be in the rich granary of our great interior wheat States, or in the heavily set growths of Central Europe, or in the small yielding acres of North Africa, or in the remote plains of Damascus, where the American reaper and thresher have begun to influence the output, the grower of wheat generally is getting from 25 to 40 per cent. more this year for his product than a year ago.

"From now until the snow flies the harvest line will move more rapidly northward. Its extreme limit will this year go somewhat farther North, thanks to the Saskatchewan wheat-grower, than ever before. For wheat is a pioneering crop and lays the foundation for the firmer grasp of man on the problems of developing the resources of nature. Higher values have pushed out the domains of wheat-growing, and the harvest line this year will be flung out a little farther than in any earlier year of the world's wheat history."

INCOME-TAX AMENITIES

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S published statement condemning the income tax, and the letter of the Secretary of State to the Governors of the States submitting the proposed constitutional amendment for the action of the State legislatures, together with anticipations of Alabama's action on the resolution, have kept the subject of income-tax legislation well to the fore. Mr. Rockefeller's protest as published in the daily press reads:

"When a man has accumulated a sum of money within the law, that is to say, in a legally honest way, the people no longer have any right to share in the earnings resulting from that accumulation. The man has respected the law in accumulating the money. *Ex-post-facto* laws should not apply to property rights. Man's right to undivided ownership of his property, in whatever form, can not be denied him by any process short of confiscation."

Upon this utterance the New York *World* comments tartly:

"Mr. Rockefeller's protest against the income tax is founded on the strongest objection that can be urged against any tax—which is to say, he does not wish to pay it. . . . . .

"It is not an easy thing to find a method of taxation that will satisfy everybody, millionaires and paupers, Wall Street and day laborers. Probably Mr. Rockefeller's notion of an ideal system of taxation would be one under which the Government raised all its revenue from a tax on independent refiners of crude petroleum."

On the other hand, the San Francisco *Chronicle* stigmatizes a national income tax as "one of the most disappointing of the devices of the demagogs," thus summarizing its evils:

"The objections to the income tax in time of peace are that it is unmercifully inquisitorial, that it discriminates against salaries and other incomes, which can not be disguised, in favor of business incomes, which can be juggled out of apparent existence; that it discriminates against honest men in favor of rogues; that it encourages the growth of great corporations, which can disguise incomes; that it trenches upon the legitimate sources of State income; that it tempts to national extravagance by exposing the purses of the people to the exploitation of an ambitious central government, and that it is the most costly system of taxation ever devised, requiring an army of clerks for its collection, whose salaries consume a large proportion of the tax collected."

The Buffalo *News* raises the objection that by amending the Constitution as proposed the States would yield another of their inherent powers to the National Government, saying:

"What possible advantage can the States gain by surrendering this right? If there are any States which believe as a matter of principle that the incomes of their citizens ought to be taxed, why do they not enact income taxes themselves?"

THE TAXPAYER'S INTEREST IN LABOR QUARRELS

DURING the first week of the strike at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKees Rocks, near Pittsburg, Pa., little appeared in either news or editorial columns to define the points at issue between the company and its employees. With the exception of the Pittsburg *Leader*, which has been championing the cause of the strikers, nearly all the more prominent papers published in the vicinity of the trouble confined themselves to reports of rioting near the works and of the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities to maintain the peace. Later the unprecedented action of a member of a neutral taxpayers' organization, the Public Defense Association, in applying to the courts for a double-barreled injunction to restrain the strikers from damaging the property of the company and the company from discharging the men and importing strike-breakers, stimulated editorial comment; for, tho the court necessarily denied the application because of lack of jurisdiction, the question, "How far is the public concerned in a labor dispute?" was brought to the fore. Moreover, the subsequent refusal of the president of the company to consider any overtures toward arbitration has been generally reprehended. In fact, it has been stated that because of adverse criticism the company will change the location of its new $2,500,000 plant from McKees Rocks to some point in the West.

The causes of the strike are thus summed up in the New York *Outlook*:

"A little over a year ago, when the Pressed Steel Car Company was paying its men according to a piece-rate system, there was a cut in wages. In January of this year, when the plant became busy again, the piece-rate system was supplanted by a pooling system. In each department the company set aside a certain sum for so much product, out of which the labor in the making of that product was paid. For example, for the press work on each car a certain sum was divided in wages among the men doing that press work. Thus the company could know beforehand just what the labor cost on each car would be. The men, on the other hand, could not know from day to day, or week to week, what their wages were to be. Besides, for fair dealing they had to trust absolutely to the company's bookkeeping department; and over this department they, of course, had no control. They had to bear the loss due to the mistakes of foremen, to breakages of machinery, to possible shortage in material, and to the waste caused by incompetent or inexperienced workers. The company has asserted that a minimum wage is virtually guaranteed. However that may be, under the guise of this change in system there was really established a severe cut in wages. Of course the arrangement was profitable to the company. Under this scheme the company had a fixt labor cost, and it fixt that labor cost itself. It refused to deal with the men except as individuals. It took from each man a certain percentage of his wages as a contribution to an insurance fund, and all damages for accidents were paid from that fund. What the contributions to the fund and what the damages for accidents should be were determined by the company, not the men. The company denies what the men assert, that they have had to pay foremen for getting and even for keeping jobs; but it does not pretend that it ever gave the men a chance to make complaint or present grievances. Moreover, the men have felt, and others are convinced, that the plant was run with outrageous disregard for human life. The laborers, being largely Hungarians and other foreigners, have not been properly safeguarded. Stories to the effect that the plant killed 'Hunkies'—as the Hungarians are called—at the rate of one a day can not be substantiated, and are undoubtedly gross exaggerations; but they have arisen because the company has kept a determined attitude of silence and secrecy with regard to casualties. It is notorious that the Pressed Steel Car Company, like other concerns in the Pittsburg district, has been willing to weigh the lives of 'Hunkies' against the preservation of costly machinery. If any one desires to know what the attitude of Pittsburg factories on this subject has been, he has only to examine the findings of the Pittsburg Survey. Out of all this came the strike. The men, unorganized, undirected, without

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resources, asked for a chance to be heard; they asked for arbitration. They were denied, and they left work."

Discussing the denial of the application for an injunction to end the strike, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

"None the less the time will come, we think, when the interest of the public, which suffers almost equally with the combatants by these prolonged industrial disputes and the violence that so often attends them, will be recognized by the laws and the courts. The contention that an employer may at will, by deliberate mistreatment of or injustice to his employees, indirectly incite violence, the cost of whose suppression must be borne by the public, which also suffers from the economic loss resulting, in absolute disregard of the public interest, is hardly to be defended. Public opinion will eventually force the adoption of a system whereby these disputes may be peaceably and promptly and fairly adjusted on their merits. We shall reach the conclusion after awhile that the public peace is not to be lightly endangered by the caprice or cupidity or injustice of either employer or employed. The public interest in private business is already asserted by laws regulating the hours of labor, the ingredients of food products, the employment of minors, the ventilation and sanitation of factories. The principle that the public is properly a party to labor disputes which directly and deeply affect it has already been asserted by the limited arbitration laws. Its thorough effective enforcement in some fashion will hardly be much longer delayed."

The Outlook, in the editorial already quoted, declares that the situation presents these very serious questions in which the entire country is concerned:

"Has a wage-earner any rights which his employer is bound to respect? Is the public concerned with the way in which a private company treats its employees? Is the workman, who makes the product, to be put upon a different basis from that of the material out of which the product is made? Is the workman to be treated otherwise than as a tool or a piece of machinery?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHY all this silence out of Africa?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

BY the way, when is the Aldrich Presidential boom to be launched?—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE outlook is that airships will soon be as cheap as automobiles.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

AS poor Lo sees it: "Heap lazy white man—sits down when he flies!"—*Boston Transcript.*

IF you don't like Dr. Eliot's new religion, put it back on the five-foot shelf.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SPAIN is censoring its war news. Eleven years ago it was doing the same thing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A MEXICAN millionaire is to be executed for murder. Aren't these half-civilized nations funny?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SOMEWHERE in the wilds of Africa a perfectly good three-ton hippopotamus has become a historical character.—*Cleveland Leader.*

AT any rate there are ten Republicans senators who will not have to return home by the freight, train and back, alley route.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A MILWAUKEE man claims to have found a way to make cigars out of alfalfa. We may now remove the tariff from Manila rope.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE English will content themselves by reflecting that if a man can fly from Calais to Dover he also can fly from Dover to Calais.—*Chicago Post.*

THOSE heavy custom-house receipts during June show whether or not importers think the new tariff will show revision downward.—*Chicago News.*

WE look any day to see the announcement that the frumious bandersnatch has been captured for the Smithsonian Institution.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE idea of young blood in the affairs of the world is getting a trifle overdone with a boy Shah of Persia and a baby Emperor of China.—*Baltimore American.*

JUSTICE BREWER must have felt at home in Milwaukee.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

THE Moor's ambition, of course, is to enjoy an Old Home Week at Granada.—*Boston Transcript.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER says he is opposed to an income tax. How strange!—*New York American.*

NOW every one knows why Eliot omitted the Bible. He is starting a new religion.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WE agree with the gentleman who says it is hard to get around President Taft.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

ROOSEVELT will not come to a standstill for New York City politics to revolve around him.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT is all right for Los Angeles to compel baby carriages to carry lights at night, but what are the babies doing out so late?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE Department of Commerce and Labor announces that we have coal enough to last for 7,330 years. Say, who's "We"?—*Cleveland Leader.*

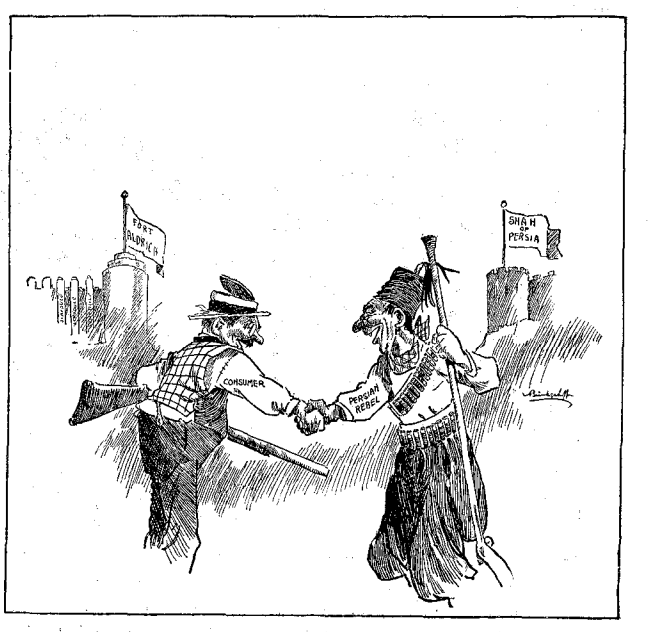
WITH Rockefeller making butter and Patten cornering bread, we may have to apologize to the beef trust and beg it for a bone.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

CASTRO pleads for permission to be buried in Venezuela. If any request of his were to be granted by his countrymen this would probably be the one.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

REFINED ... ...vanced a cent a gallon. Wasn't there a report in the papers recently that John D. Rockefeller had celebrated his seventieth birthday by giving $10,000,000 for education?—*New Haven Palladium.*

IT would have been better for Bolivia had she left the boundary decision to Switzerland instead of to Argentina. Then, if trouble had resulted, the navies of the two countries could have fought it out.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THE FANDANGO.
—Ketten in the New York *World.*



"SHAKE."
—Brinkerhoff in the Cleveland *Leader.*

POPULAR UPRISINGS.

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FROM SEDITION-MONGERING TO TERRORISM IN INDIA

THE transition of the Hindu from sedition-mongering to nihilism is such a tremendous and sudden revolution that even among the well-informed native leaders of India, the news that a section of East Indians had actually turned terrorists caused great surprize. As a general rule, the native press of India has strongly condemned political assassination: but the cool nerve of the terrorist and his disregard for his own life which he felt he was sacrificing for the sake of his country have elicited the admiration of many of the East-Indian organs. Writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta):

"The conduct of the accused in the alleged bomb-manufacturing case is reported to be most exemplary. When they have been able to extort this certificate from the police, there is indeed no doubt that they do not belong to the ordinary run of people. The anxiety they evinced to save innocent persons—the simplicity with which they have related their stories—the scrupulous regard they have exhibited for truth—their utter unconcern for their own lives—and their honest conviction that they deserve the honor of martyrdom, can not but lead one to feel that they belong to a type of people who are no doubt mad and whose acts provoke horror, but who also possess qualities which captivate the imagination and command admiration."

The *Indu Prakash* (Bombay) speaks of the Indian terrorists in the following contemptuous vein:

"The Bengali anarchist is neither bearded nor terrible. He is coco-colored, typical B.A., failed Babu in *dhoti*, shirt and chaddar, with a revolver under his shirt, and a couple of bombs in his side pockets. Khudiram was so drest actually. And if the Government explosive experts should seize and dip the bomb in a bucket full of iced water and take other precautions, these scoundrels would go to sleep after stowing their bombs in their inner pockets. Numerous correspondents spread the news that the anarchist casts a look of defiance and hurls threats and abuse. Nothing of the kind. Charu Chunder smiled, and merely said, 'I have done my duty, my friend!' He sang in his cell! Such is a Bengali anarchist, all smiles and nods, songs and satisfaction, callous and fanatically religious!"

The advent of the bomb-maker in the political arena of India is unquestionably due to sensational writing, of which the following, taken from *Yugantur* (Calcutta), is a fair sample:

"Let preparations be made for a general revolution in every household!

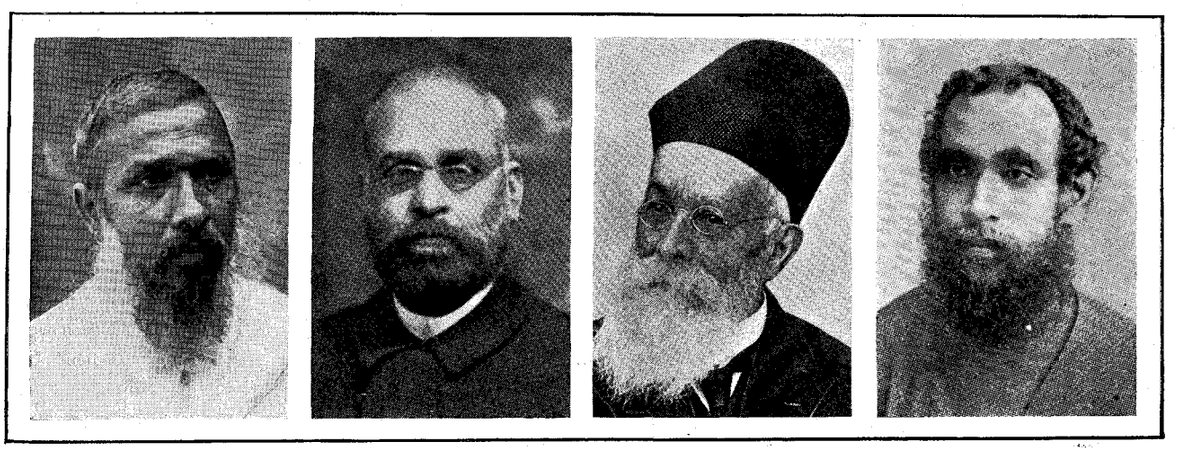
"The handful of police and soldiers will never be able to withstand this ocean of revolutionists. Revolutionists may be made prisoners and may die, but thousands of other Ullaskars and Barindros will spring into their places. Do not be afraid! With the blood of heroes the soil of Hindustan is ever fertile. Do not be down-hearted. There is no dearth of heroes. There is no dearth of money; glory awaits you! A single frown (a few bombs) from your eyes have struck terror into the heart of the foe! The uproar of panic has filled the sky. Before the curtain has actually been raised, a glimpse of the splendor of the stage, while the orchestra still plays, has made the hearts of the audience dance with joy! Swim with renewed energy in the ocean of bloodshed.

"The mental condition of the prisoners is excellent: some have gone to heaven by killing themselves and snapping their fingers at the enemy: others have bidden eternal farewell to their comrades. Upendranath was a writer of the *Yugantur;* his siren pen drew hundreds of youths to the country's cause, as the piper entices the deer, but they are now going: who will take their place? Barindro gave a lesson to future workers, namely, to be more careful. Go! Brave heart! We are following you! The fire you have lit will never be quenched, the whole of India will fan the fire into brighter flames! Hindus will try to prove the prisoners mad and try to put them in the lunatic asylum forever. Otherwise British prestige will be destroyed in Europe and America. Already the newspapers of Germany and America are stating that the British Raj is about to terminate. As the plot may hinder British trade, the revolution will be talked of lightly in England and the whole plot will be made to appear a lunatic's affair."

There seem to be two distinct views held in India in regard to the justification or otherwise of the bomb movement in Hindustan. The "Moderates" condemn it. Said Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, editor of the *Bengalee*, and one of the most noted leaders of the Constitutionalists, the other day at the International Press Conference in London:

"I express the sense of the better mind of Bengal, and I may add of all India, when I say that we deplore those anarchical incidents. My colleagues and myself have condemned them in our columns with the utmost emphasis that we could command. They are in entire conflict with those deep-seated religious convictions which color consciously and unconsciously the every-day lives of our people. Anarchism, if I may say so without offense, is not of the East, but of the West. It is a noxious growth which has been transplanted from the West, and we hope that under the conciliatory and ameliorating treatment of Lord Morley it will soon disappear from the land."

The "Extremists" or the "Nationalists" think otherwise. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, an Oxford graduate who is the spokesman of this section of East Indians, expresses the sentiments of those like-minded when he writes the following in *The Indian*



RAMANAND CHATTERJEE, Editor of *The Modern Review*, Calcutta. He is not for rebellion but for social and political regeneration.

SHYAMAJI KRISHNAVARMA, Disbarred lawyer. He owns *The Indian House*, the hotbed of sedition in London. His paper was stopt in the Indian mails.

DADABHAI NAROJI, The Grand Old Man of India. Formerly M.P. in England.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANNERJEE, Editor of the *Bengalee*, a journal opposed to the British.

PROMINENT LEADERS IN INDIAN REGENERATION.

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BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, Editor of the *Kesari* (Poonah); is in jail for advocating the use of the revolutionary bomb.

ARABINDA GHOSH. A distinguished Oxford man. The "Father of Terrorism" in India. Now on trial for sedition.

BEPAN CHANDRA POL, Stump orator of the Reformers. Just out of prison where he served a term for contempt.

KRISHNA KUMAR MITTRA, Editor of a Calcutta paper. Now in jail without charge or trial.

INDIAN REFORMERS WHO HAVE COME UNDER THE LAW.

Sociologist, whose printer has just been sentenced to three months in jail for printing the seditious sheet of Krishnavarma:

"At the risk of alienating the sympathies and good opinion of almost all our old friends and acquaintances in England and of some of our past helpmates in India, we repeat that political assassination is not murder, and that the rightful employment of physical force connotes 'force used defensively against force used aggressively.' . . . In our contention that political assassination is not murder, we have the support of international law according to which political offenders have not sinned against the morality of the universe but against the absurd laws of an antiquated political system, like the one now prevailing in India. . . . . .

"It is thus clear that both international law and ethics support our contention with regard to the right and duty of individuals or nations to use force for obtaining freedom in general and for liberating themselves from oppressive alien rule in particular, it being quite immaterial in what form that force is employed."

The Indian Government has set out in right earnest to stamp out anarchism in India. Many East-Indian leaders, among them Krishna Kumar Mittra, editor of probably the most popular vernacular paper in India, the *Sanjibani*, has been summarily deported and kept imprisoned, without charge or trial. But the native agitators advise that Government would do much better by conciliating East-Indian public opinion. Writes *The Indian World*:

"No strong government gains anything by adopting a policy of recrimination and repression, and it is the strong only who can afford to be generous. We therefore advise our Government to recede from its present policy and adopt definitely a policy of sympathy and cooperation. Treat those people whom you consider to be your 'enemies' in a kindly spirit, and kindness would disarm all hostility and unfriendly spirit. It is no good prating about sympathy while you are prepared to show none. That, we must submit, is not the right way to go to work in conciliating a sullen and discontented people. If the Government, instead of insisting upon its blunders of the past and its policy of repression of the present, would unsettle the partition of Bengal or so modify it as would take the sting out of the measure, if it would release men like Tilak and cease to cry for tooth for a tooth and life for a life in every case of political offense, and then carry out the intended reforms, the present unrest could be brought to an end in six months' time."

As can be easily imagined, the appearance of the bomb-thrower in India is making the lives of the English unsafe and causing great consternation among all the white population. How panic-stricken some of the English are can be inferred from the fact that an English tailor in Calcutta actually committed suicide from fear of being killed by a bomb.

THE "THIRD DEGREE" REPROBATED

THE murder of Miss Sigel and the subsequent proceedings of the police have called the attention of the English press to the "third-degree" system of questioning prisoners by the New-York police. This is nothing more or less than the revival of the rack and the thumb-screw in judicial investigations, albeit the mind and not the body is made to suffer by this method, says the London *Spectator*. But after all, adds this thoughtful and influential weekly, revelations extorted in this way prove nothing. Speaking generally, this paper remarks:

"The 'third degree' is nothing less than torture—torture of the mind, it is true, but torture of the mind is a very difficult thing to distinguish from physical torture. The mental and physical processes are so closely locked that the one is inevitably merged in the other sooner or later. In different persons the one passes into the other at different stages."

That evidence thus obtained is unreliable is proved in this case by the fact that the prisoner acknowledged things which he had never done. On this *The Spectator* comments as follows:

"The fact is that as one can 'prove anything by statistics,' so one can prove anything by torture. The Chinese victim of the 'third degree' was not the man the police supposed him to be at all, and had not been near the scene of the murder, as they afterward discovered. But we shall expect confessions to become as plentiful as blackberries if the 'third degree' continues to be practised. A fanatic, a religious enthusiast, an *exalté*, might no doubt refuse to confess under the mental battering-rams of the 'third degree'; but a simple creature, such as we may suppose the persecuted Chinaman to have been, who has no *dæmon* within him to direct or to save, caves in and purchases relief with the desiderated lie."

Of American public opinion on this point we read:

"Enough has been seen of the 'third degree' to make it probable that every respectable American will wish to have it abolished on the ground that it conflicts with common sense as much as with humanity. Torture never did, and never can, prove anything. History has shown that the tenacity, even the callousness, of victims in resisting torture equaled the ingenuity and persistence of the tormentors. Resistance proves as little as surrender. Religious devotees, the professors of shining and heroic faith, should have a dignified history of torture to themselves, for their resolution is a thing apart. If there is a source of endurance more splendid than religious faith, it is surely the unwillingness of a man to betray his friends. . . . We venture to hope that the latest experience of the 'third degree' in New York, which seems considerably to outrun the vices of 'reconstructing the crime' in France, and which, after all, is only the newest kind of way of doing the oldest kind of wrong, will cause every one to see that it is removed a great many more than three degrees from usefulness and decency."

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TWO PARLIAMENTS ON A JUNKET

THE coming of peace is perhaps foreshadowed by the fact that the Russian House of Commons and the English House of Commons, after years of alienation between England and Russia, have at length shaken hands and feasted together. Great was the *éclat* with which the deputation from the Douma visited London.

DEPUTIES OF THE DOUMA IN LONDON.

DEPUTIES (studying the English Dictionary)—"This man before us is a bobby, *i.e.*, a policeman—but I can't find the expression 'Political Spy System' in the whole of the British vocabulary."

—*Patrikon* (St. Petersburg).

The members of the Russian Parliament went home in high glee over what they regard as a grand and unexpected success. Nor was the visit without deep political significance. The official character which the delegation acquired at the very start from the banquet which it was tendered in the House of Commons, the good impression made upon the English members of Parliament by the speeches of Milyukof, leader of the Liberals, and Gutzkof, leader of the Octoberists—all this raises high hopes among the democratic elements in Russia, among those who consider an alliance with England as tantamount to the introduction of a more liberal régime and a more genuine representative government in Russia. So seriously is the effect of the visit of the Russian deputies regarded that the antidemocratic and reactionary elements seem to be seized with a veritable panic. The *Kolokol* (St. Petersburg) makes the following asseveration:

"The visit of the Douma representatives has for its aim the abolition of the Imperial autocracy; and the inauguration in Russia of a parliamentary system. The English and French papers assure us that the deputies who visited London will be Russia's future cabinet ministers."

The *Riech* (St. Petersburg) could not find this statement in any of the English or French papers. Nevertheless the grave official organ *Russiya* (St. Petersburg) permits itself a slight inaccuracy by repeating this pretty piece of sensationalism printed in the paper of the Black Hundreds.

Even the *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg), a moderate paper by no means inclined to sensationalism, concedes the far-reaching importance of the reception given to the Russian deputation in England:

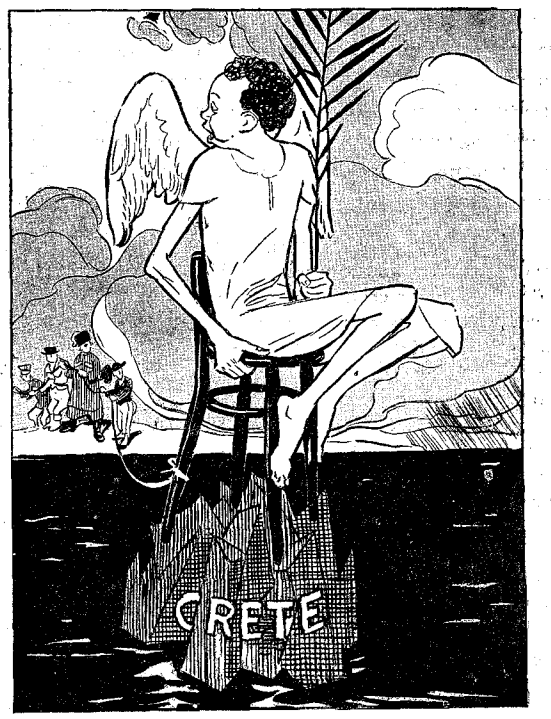
"The speeches of our deputies in London delivered in the presence of our embassy and with its approval, give ground for belief that Russia is now in the transition stage in the development toward occidental constitutionalism."

In an interview with Khomiakof on his return from England published in the *Riech* (quoted above) the president of the Douma says that the Englishmen themselves gave the visit a marked political character. He continues:

"It could not be otherwise. Our relations with England were so abnormal that the very first meeting was bound to lead to a better understanding. In the first place, it is abnormal that the relations between England and Russia should have been strained for almost a century, when all conditions are such as to make an

ASIA AS THE TOY BALLOON OF BABES.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



THE POWERS WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM CRETE.

THE FOUR PEACE PROTECTORS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN—"Dear Angel of Peace—we must have our chair back. Take care of the spikes under it. Once—twice—"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PORTENTS OF PEACE IN ASIA AND EUROPE.

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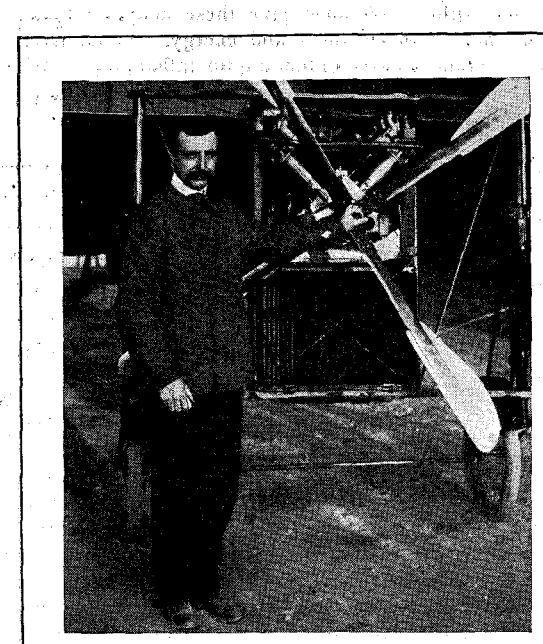
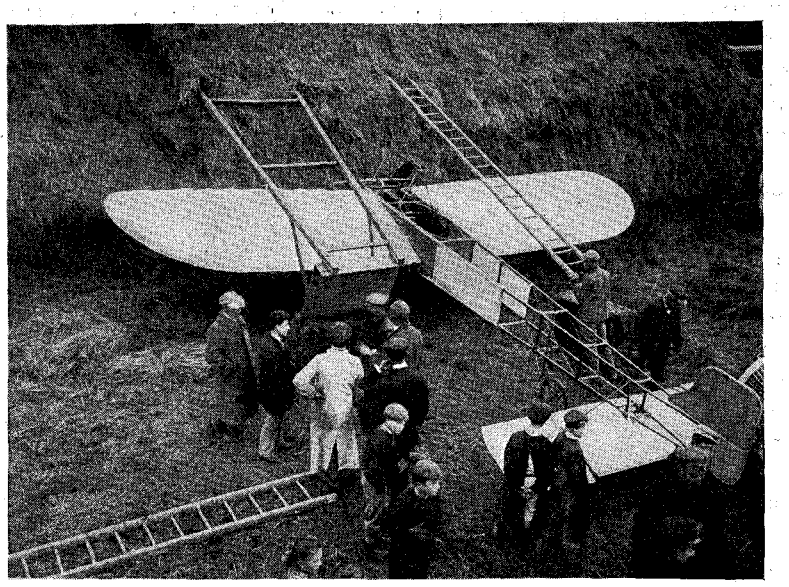


LOUIS BLERIOT,
The first continental to invade England by air. His success "will give him a place in history."



MR. BLERIOT'S AIR-SHIP AT REST.
This monoplane's exploit "may lead the way to great changes in the conduct of future wars."

alliance between them extremely advantageous to both. England's hostile attitude toward us is entirely due to a misunderstanding, as I have now had occasion to convince myself conclusively. For some reason she considers Russia a competitor in East India. Consequently she keeps a strict watch over us. For the same reason the Englishmen feel they ought to prevent Russia from moving toward Persia and developing the Middle-Asiatic Railroad. All this would bring Russia nearer to India. But what in the world do we want India for? Why, the idea has never entered our minds. The English themselves are beginning to realize this, and the moment of our visit, therefore, was very propitious."

Khomiakof then goes on to say that the Germans showed their dissatisfaction with the visit of the Russian deputies to London by entirely ignoring the matter in their papers. When questioned about the attitude of the higher Powers in Russia toward the English visit, he answered that the Court favored the visit greatly.

In conclusion Khomiakof speaks of the desirability of a return visit to Russia from the English members of Parliament, and expresses the opinion that such a visit would follow in the near future.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AEROPLANE INVASION OF ENGLAND

BRITISH panic about air-ships and invasion may in some sense be called justifiable. Mr. Louis Bleriot has crossed the British Channel, a distance of 25 miles, and landed from France in England. If one machine bird can migrate from the continent to the island kingdom why not ten thousand? This is the question that is being asked in England where, paradoxically enough, the French Dædalus has been received with the most extravagant expressions of enthusiasm besides being awarded the prize of $5,000 offered by the London *Daily Mail*. The original Dædalus on landing from Crete in Italy built a temple to Apollo in which he hung up as votive offering the wings on which he had escaped. We do not learn from the dispatches that Mr. Bleriot did any such thing. In full accordance with modern ideas he merely put up his aeroplane for exhibition in an Oxford-street store. When asked at Dover "to say something," he enthusiastically waved his hat and exclaimed, "Long live the *entente cordiale!*" The nearest approach to any temple-building appears in the resolution of the Aero Club to erect a column on the spot where Bleriot's aeroplane landed near Dover. We read that by a strange coincidence Mr. Haldane, the British Minister for War, was the first to greet the aerial navigator, and to say to him that his "magnificent success" would give him "a place in history," as by itself to have crossed the English Channel through the air was an event "marking a new era."

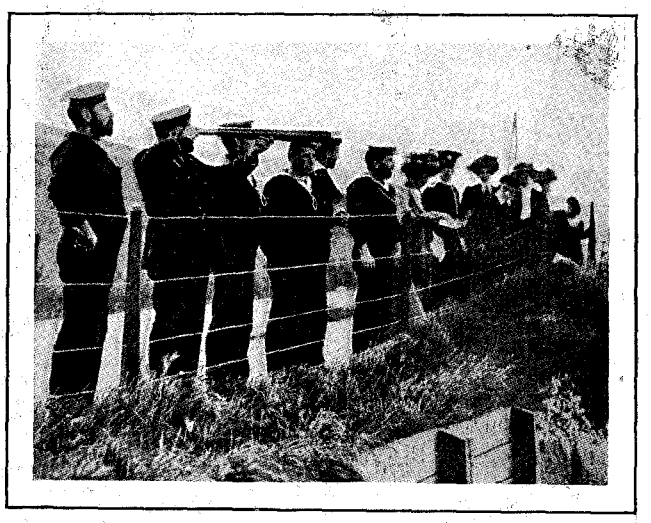
Mr. Bleriot has given the following account of his landing, as reported in the London papers, where we read:

"I fly westward and reach Shakespeare Cliff. I see an opening in the cliff. Altho I am confident I can continue for an hour and a half, that I might, indeed, return to Calais, I can not resist the opportunity to make a landing upon this green spot.

"I stop my motor, and instantly my machine falls straight upon the ground from a height of 20 meters [75 feet]. In two or three seconds I am safe upon your shore.

"Soldiers in khaki run up, and policemen. Two of my compatriots are on the spot. They kiss my cheeks. The conclusion of my flight overwhelms me.

"Thus ended my flight across the Channel—a flight which could



SAILORS OF THE COAST GUARD AT DOVER,
Waiting for an air-ship from France.

easily be done again. Shall I do it? I think not. I have promised my wife that after a race for which I have already entered I will fly no more."

As reported in the London press, so eminent an authority as Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, telegraphing his congratulations to Mr. Bleriot, said: "It is impossible to imagine the far-reaching effects of the feat. It may lead the way to great changes in the conduct of future wars."

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SPAIN'S UNPOPULAR WAR

THE whole of Spain has been placed under martial law by the decree of Mr. Maura, the Spanish Prime Minister. King Alphonso has been hissed in the streets of Madrid, and when the soldiers refused to fire upon the rioters at Cerbere, a town on the French frontier, the mob cried "Hurrah for the Army!" This all goes to show that the war with the Moroccans at Melilla is unpopular, declares the *Pais*, the Madrid organ of the Republicans, and that disaffection has spread even to the Army. According to the French press, Spain is on the brink of a revolution, which will end in the sweeping away of the present royal dynasty and the proclamation of the independence of Catalonia, the richest and most enterprising of Spanish provinces, with Barcelona as the headquarters of anarchism, antimilitarism, and internationalism. According to the European press the trouble with Spain in Morocco began with the attack made by a band of Kabyles on some Spanish workmen repairing a bridge in a part of the country, the wild mountain region of the Rif, allotted by the Algeciras Conference to Spain as her sphere of influence. Four workmen were killed. The acting governor, General Real, made prompt reprisals, with the result that some 30,000 tribesmen came into the field against the Spaniards. The heavy losses of these latter have fomented the feelings of discontent both in Spain and in the Spanish garrison in the Rif district, of whom the London *Daily Mail* writes:

"It is declared that a whole battalion [of Spanish soldiers on service in the Rif] refused to fight the other day at Melilla, and fled, leaving its colonel, who refused to follow its example, to be killed. Last week when several companies were ordered to the firing-line the soldiers retorted by asking their officers to go first. The officers were helpless and had to place themselves at the head of their companies, which accounts for so many officers being killed."

The action of Mr. Maura's government in undertaking the military subjection of these half-barbarous mountaineers is approved of by the government organ *Heraldo de Madrid*. In that authoritative organ we read:

"We are quite convinced that unless Spain puts a stop to this Moroccan vandalism she will run a serious risk of forfeiting all claims for the future to those privileges in Africa which she was so anxious to obtain. . . . We wish to be neither invaders nor subjugators of the Rif, but we must be neither the victims nor the betrayers of our rights. We must give these people a lesson; it must be given them with swiftness and energy. The territory in the Rif district which we are contending for falls naturally within the zone of influence which we are provisionally occupying until the question of the Sultan's sovereignty has been adjusted."

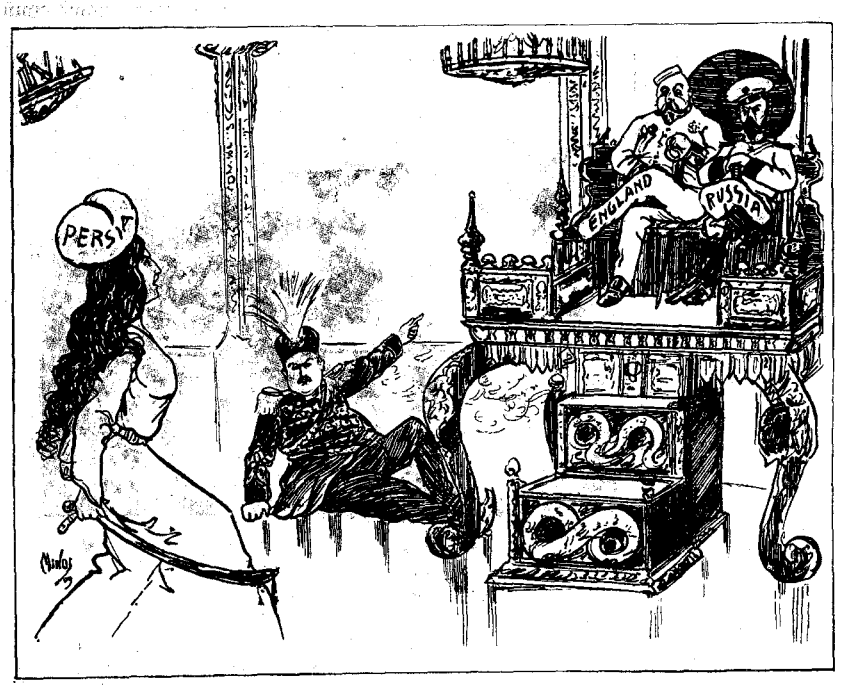
In contradiction to this the *Pais* (Madrid), a Republican newspaper, thinks the campaign unnecessary and therefore to be condemned. Morocco should rather be abandoned than her mines worked, her land cultivated, her railroads built by Spaniards, who would be better occupied in exploiting the resources of the peninsula itself. Spain is not wealthy, like France, and therefore can not afford the expensive luxury of war. To quote the words of this Liberal paper:

"France is rich and can afford to indulge in these luxuries of civilization falsely so called. Yet even she did not do so without a terrible struggle in which she demonstrated that those who aspired to avenge in Morocco their treatment at Casablanca had much to suffer. Judged from a financial standpoint this state of war or of semi-peace in Africa is as sad a thing as a war of conquest. And what shall we gain? The exploitation by certain Spanish companies of a mine, whose product they will export to foreign countries and thus compete with Spanish mines. . . . Spain can not pay full attention to the cultivation of her soil, to the promotion of her industries, so long as she expends her revenue in the pacific penetration of foreign lands and the promotion in these lands of mining, railroads, industries, etc."

This writer concludes by denying the need of war in Africa; for "England and Germany, which have not a single soldier in Morocco, enjoy much greater advantages there than Spain, or than even France herself."

This opinion is undoubtedly that of the common people in Spain, who are also much influenced by the teachings of Cardenal and Herreros, the well-known anarchist leaders, who seem to have headed the revolt in Barcelona. Of the outcome of the present situation in Spain the *Temps* (Paris) speaks pessimistically. The great ministerial organ remarks:

"The uprising in Catalonia has come as a surprize, but if the Government act with too much harshness in crushing it, they are likely to make such an impression on the public mind that the monarchy will find itself face to face with a veritable revolution."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WHO OCCUPIES THE PEACOCK THRONE?

PERSIA—"Down with despotism! Liberty forever!"
SHAH—"But do you see what your liberators are doing?"
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

ABDUL HAMID (to Clemenceau)—"So you, too, I see, have joined the Grand Army of the unemployed."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

THREE VICTIMS OF POPULAR LIBERTY.

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HISTORY BY CINEMATOGRAPH

THE moving picture is being used more and more for purposes of instruction. A novel plan has recently been followed out in France—that of throwing on the screen not successive pictures of an event or action, but successive charts on which are represented, for instance, the movements of armies during an engagement. How this is done is explained in an article published in *La Nature* (Paris, June 19) entitled "The Battle of Austerlitz by Cinematograph." Says the writer:

"The history of great battles has been written with care from documents furnished by the various general staffs and by eyewitnesses. The battles of Napoleon I. are notably the subjects of numerous documents in the archives of the Ministry of War, which still serve for the instruction of French and foreign officers. The study of one of these great contests, which often spread over a very great extent of territory, is long and detailed; the student must map out in thought, at different moments of the day, the emplacement of bodies of troops, must follow the movements of each, deduce the effects produced by the movements of the enemy's troops or by encounters with them, etc. If an observer, placed at a very great height, in a dirigible balloon, could have taken a moving picture of one of these great battles, what a means of instruction such a document would have been for military schools! But what could not have been done, and will never be done directly, may be artificially produced; and cinematographic projections thus obtained constitute a very up-to-date method of instruction, at once precise, rapid, and fascinating.

"It is interesting to examine somewhat closely the processes by which we may produce these cinematograph films on which bodies of troops are seen to move, attack, retreat, and re-form. The technic is that of the trick pictures that are the children's delight in a cinematographic show. For example, such a picture will show a box of matches on the screen; all at once it opens and a match jumps out and stands up by itself at some distance; another follows and stands by the first, and a third places itself across the others, forming a letter *H*. Little by little an entire word is thus formed, or sometimes a geometrical figure. How is it done? Very simply. On a horizontal table, above which a cinematographic apparatus has been vertically disposed, is placed at the start the closed match-box and then one turn is given to the handle of the apparatus; thus we have on the band a series of several images of the box. It is opened half-way, and another series of images is obtained; then it is opened wide for the next series.

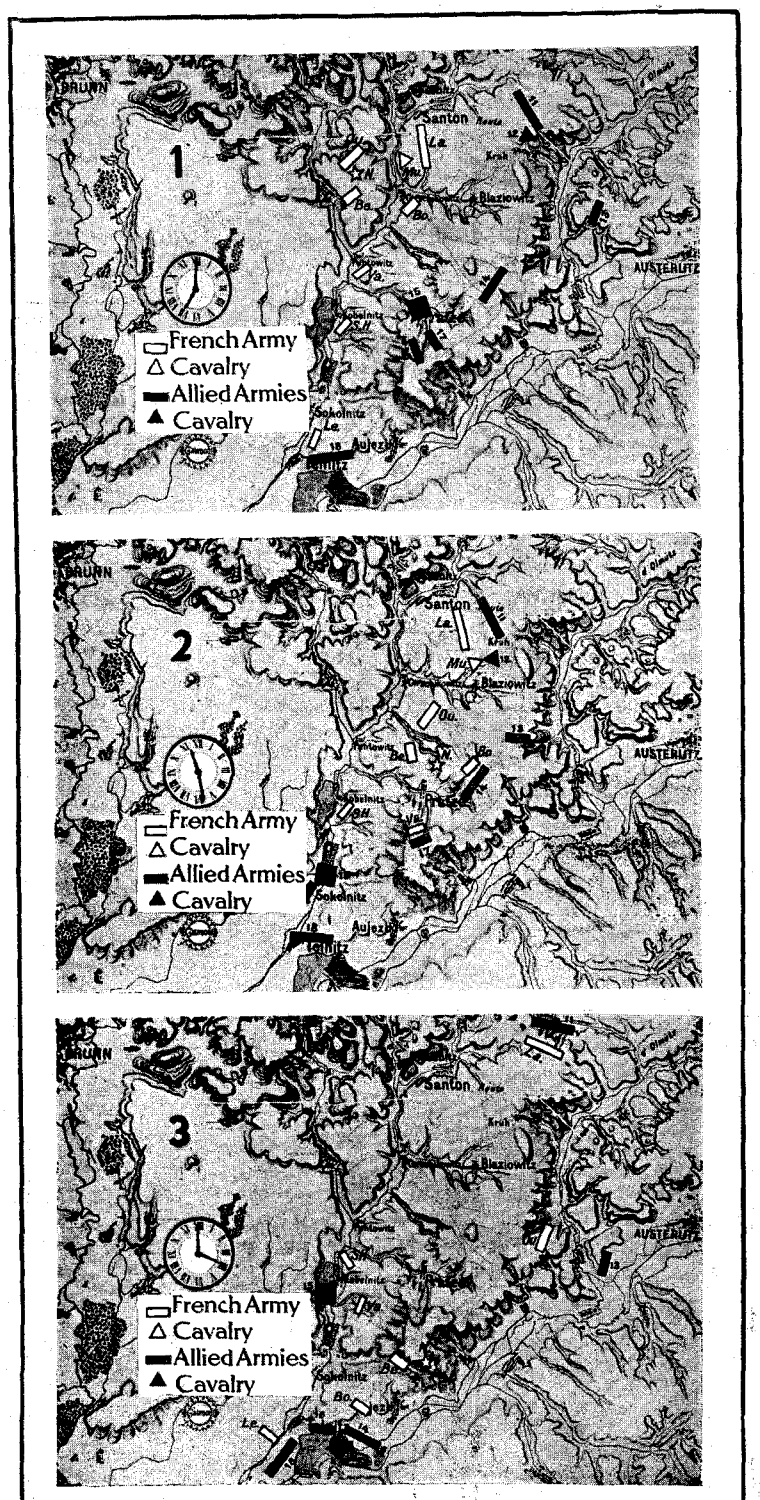
"Then a match is taken out half-way, then completely; it is placed successively in all the positions that it must occupy in order to stand finally in the chosen place; in each new position a turn of the handle is made, taking a series of images in that particular position. So, at length all the matches, one after the other, form the desired word or figure.

"It may easily be understood that this succession of images, when projected on the screen, will produce the illusion of matches going of themselves from the box to their several positions.

"Such a cinematograph band requires a very long time for its preparation—the longer as the illusion is to be more complete and when consequently the successive positions, photographed separately, are to be nearer together. . . . . .

"It is this principle that has been utilized recently in representing the movement of troops at the battle of Austerlitz. The technical data have been taken from the works of Commandant Colin, well known for his special studies of the battles of the First Empire. His indications have been scrupulously observed in cutting out squares of cardboard proportional in size to the importance of the body of troops represented, and in placing them on the map in the different positions corresponding to their real movements over the ground. Finally, to take account of the elapsed time, a clock-dial has been placed in a corner of the map, and its hands are seen to move during the progress of the battle. Napoleon I. gained this victory . . . on December 2, 1805 . . . and the action lasted from 7 A.M. until 4 P.M.

"The cinematographic film was made by placing the black cards representing the enemy's forces, and the white ones representing the French army, in the different positions occupied by them, and at the same time moving the hands on the clock-dial; it contains 2,500 images and is 50 meters [164 feet] long. The black cards bearing the figures 11 and 12 represent the army corps commanded by Bagration; those numbered 15 to 18, Buxhowden's corps; No. 14, that of Kutuzoff, and No. 13 the Russian Guard. We have



THREE ENLARGED PORTIONS OF THE CINEMATOGRAPH BAND REPRESENTING PHASES OF THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ.

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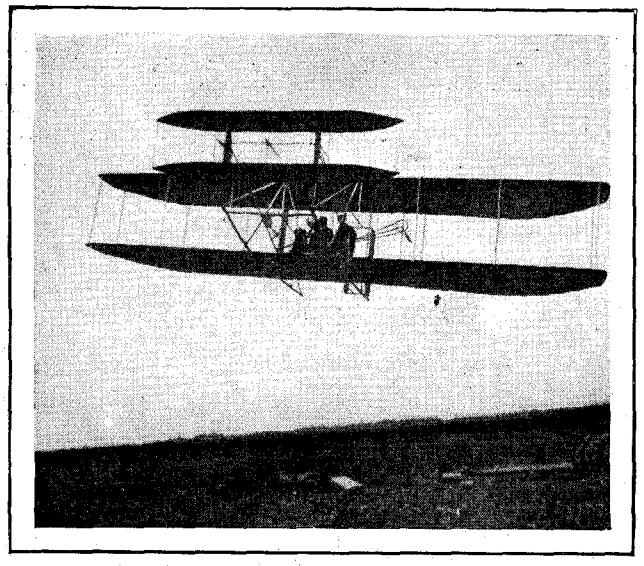
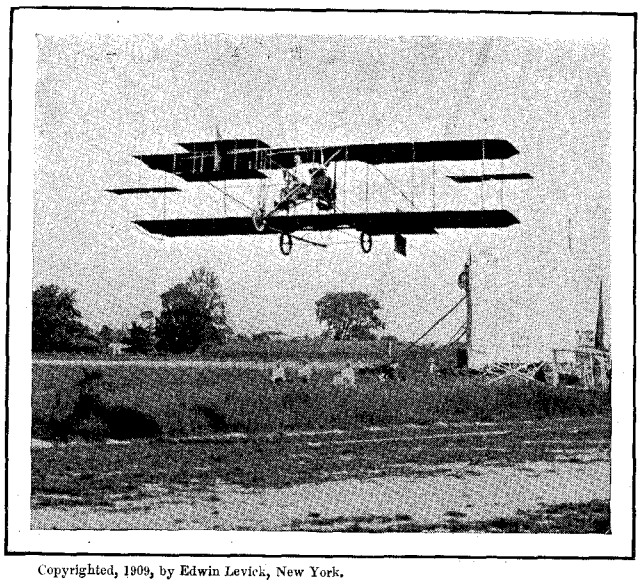


THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE CARRYING TWO.

Last week, Orville Wright, carrying a passenger, broke all records by an endurance flight of 1 hour, 12 minutes and 40 seconds and by a spectacular 10-mile cross-country speed test.



Copyrighted, 1909, by Edwin Levick, New York.

THE CURTISS AEROPLANE.

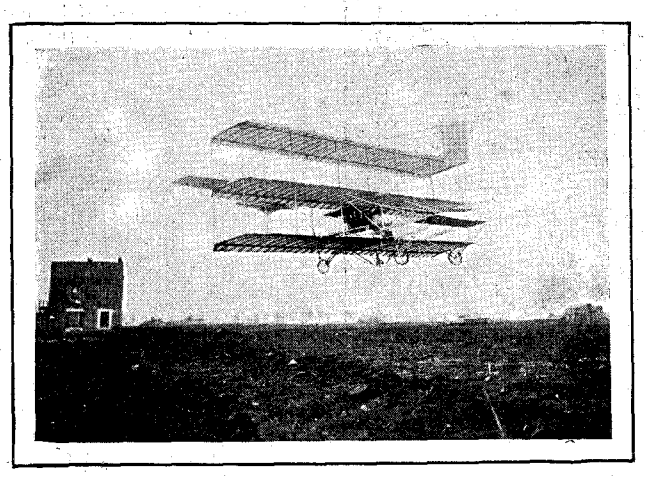
In this machine Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss recently won *The Scientific American* cup by a flight lasting 52 minutes and 30 seconds.

TWO AMERICAN BIPLANES.

indicated by letters the troops commanded by our [the French] generals: Lannes (La.), Bernadotte (Bo.), Saint-Hilaire (St.), Oudinot (Ou.), Murat (Mu.), Legrand (Le.). The Emperor Napoleon is represented by a star. At the beginning of the action (Fig. 1) we see it to the north of the Lakes of Telnitz and at the end (Fig. 3) to the east, on the heights bordering on these lakes, where he had resolved to fall upon a part of the opposing army."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FLYING AS AN ART

IT has always been the case in the world of invention that while one set of authorities is satisfactorily demonstrating the impossibility of doing something or other, another set proceeds to do this very thing. Thus while the English engineers were showing how a smooth-wheeled locomotive could not haul a load on smooth rails, Stephenson accomplished the feat with ease. And a few days ago, while many persons were asserting the unlikelihood of any one's flying across the English Channel, Bleriot was already on the wing. This feat and the establishment of new



THE VANNIMAN TRIPLANE.

Mr. Melvin Vanniman was the first man to make a successful flight with a triplane.

world-records for speed and endurance by the Wright machine with a second passenger on board, have set tongues wagging anew about the whole problem of aviation. We have practicable flying-machines; those may use them who have learned how. Says an editorial writer in *The American Machinist* (New York, July 15):

"It is a serious question, . . . if the enthusiasts have considered, or in any true degree realize the difficulties of the aviator's task, or are intelligently planning for suitable instruction in aviation. Such instruction must be forthcoming before any very large number of the human family can feel at home in the air.

"Glance backward a few years to the days of bicycle popularity; recall your troubles in learning to balance on the narrow tread of the wheels; remember the bruises and bumps that you carefully nursed on your own body and smiled at if they showed on a friend's. Yet you were only a few inches higher in the air than if you were walking and had no obstacles to consider except uneven places in the street. And these uneven places were plainly in sight. . . . . .

"How different is the condition of the aviator! His pathway is beset with eddies, swirls, cross-currents, waves, billows, puffs and gusts of wind that he can not see, that can only be known when he feels them and yet one and all must be carefully reckoned with if he hopes to make a successful flight. All of these things are met at a speed of translation through the air of from 25 to 45 miles per hour. While beset with these unknown difficulties, balance must be maintained in a position at a considerable height above the ground and under conditions intrinsically far more trying than on a bicycle, and with life the possible price of failure. Again, the successful operation of a highly organized gasoline motor must be attended to under the conditions of air disturbances, high speed, elevation, and sensitive balancing. Does not aviation call for a high degree of physical courage combined with excellent self-control and cool judgment? Apparently the doing wrong of any one of many things invites disaster."

That the aerial balancing alone is a difficult feat is shown by the experiments of the Wrights, Curtiss, and others with gliders, extending over several years. In trying to learn this one phase of the art, both Lilienthal and Pilcher lost their lives. The writer proceeds to quote the following pertinent passage from a professional paper presented by Major Squier to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last December:

"The aviator's task is much more difficult than that of the chauffeur. With a chauffeur, while it is true that it requires his constant attention to guide his machine, yet he is traveling on a roadway where he can have due warning through sight of the turns and irregularities of the course. The fundamental difference between operating the aeroplane and the automobile is that the former is traveling along on an aërial highway which has manifold humps and ridges, eddies and gusts, and since the air is invisible he can not see these irregularities and inequalities of his path and consequently can not provide for them until he has actually encountered them. He must feel the road since he can not see it."

Commenting on this, the writer remarks that altho time will, of

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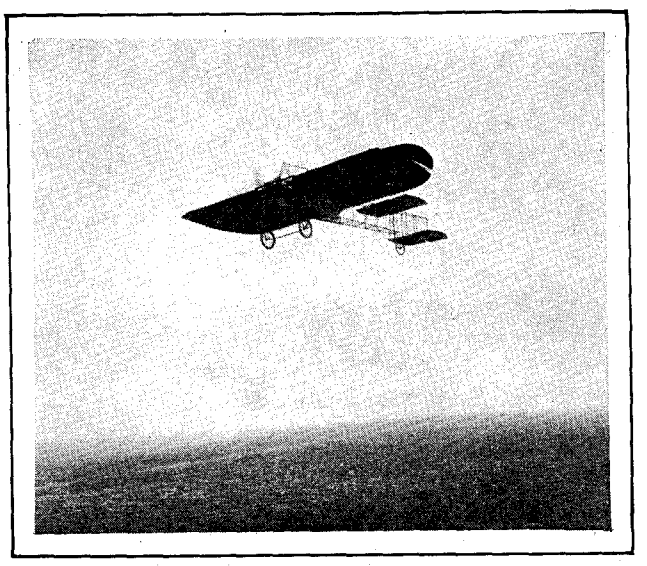
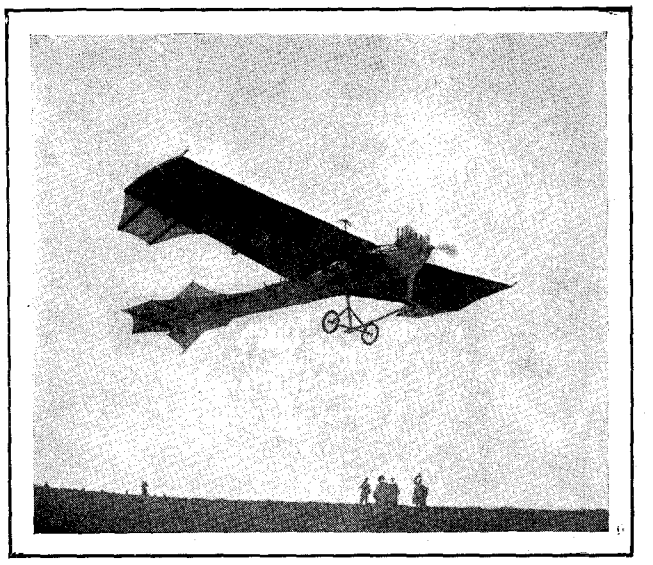


THE BLERIOT AEROPLANE.

Mr. Louis Bleriot's successful flight across the English Channel has revived the controversy as to the relative merits of the monoplane and the biplane.



MR. LATHAM'S MACHINE.

Altho Mr. Hubert Latham, owing to the stopping of his motor, failed to complete his flight across the Channel, he was the first to make the attempt.

THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE MONOPLANES.

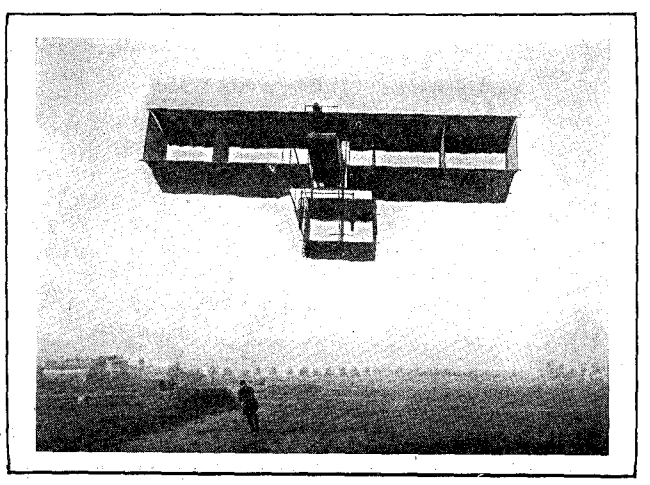
course, build up a fund of experience, yet for the present all who contemplate flying should realize that the aviator's task is far from easy. It is surprizing that any have attempted it and still more so that any have succeeded. To quote further:

"The dangers are inevitable because of the surrounding physical conditions beyond human control. However, there are other dangerous conditions that can be guarded against. Such are the improper selection and improper use of materials of construction. In automobile development men, who did not understand the use of materials of construction and engineering practise, built machines that would go until they broke down—which was usually soon—yet they actually ran. That was the important fact. At that stage the engineer stept in, changed materials here and there, strengthened the weak parts, redesigned others, and lo! we have the successful machines of to-day. Such must be the story of air-ship development. We await with interest the product of the combined efforts of the air-ship inventors and their brother engineers."

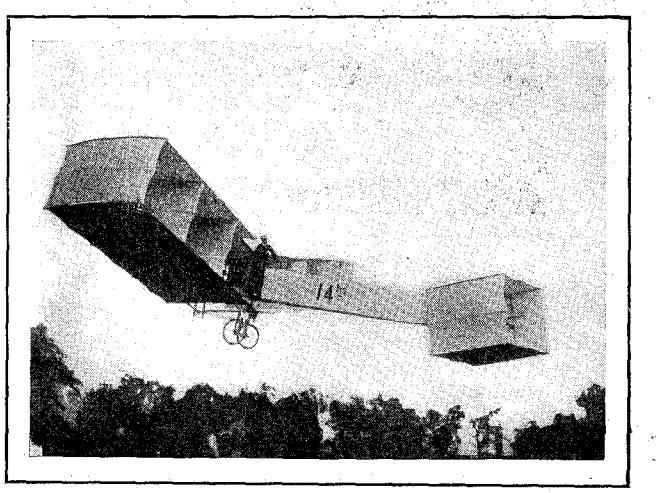
THE PLAN TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

THE much-discust plan to "save daylight" by setting all the clocks ahead in summer still continues to claim attention in both the technical and the daily press. It is usually advocated on practical grounds and condemned from scientific considerations. The psychological side of the matter, which is really the most important, receives little notice, yet it appears probable that unless the proposed change of time could be made secretly it would be discounted by nearly every one. People would say: "There is eight o'clock striking; that means that it is really only seven." Every one will recollect that when the change to the present time-system was made in this country, local time continued to be used for years, and is still common in many places. A system that would alter twice a year would not have time to gain universal acceptance. It has been said that the bill introduced into the British Parliament to "save daylight" in this way is supported by many distinguished men of science, but the published report of the hearings before the special committee of Parliament on the bill scarcely bears out this statement. Says a correspondent of *Science* (New York, July 9) who sends to that paper some excerpts from the report:

"It was testified that the 'Science Gild' of which Sir Norman Lockyer is chairman, and which is composed of 'scientific people or people who take an interest in science' feels 'that it is a great mistake to tamper with time.' The bill was strongly opposed by Sir William H. M. Christie, the astronomer royal, and Sir David Gill, who was recently his Majesty's astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope. It was through the influence and active work of the latter that standard time was substituted for local time in South Africa in 1903. The bill was favored by Professor Rambaut, professor of astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Sir Robert



THE DELAGRANGE AEROPLANE.



THE SANTOS DUMONT AEROPLANE.

EARLIER FOREIGN BIPLANES.

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S. Ball, formerly astronomer royal of Ireland, but both of these gentlemen strongly opposed the proposition to set the clocks one hour ahead. They favored the idea of making three changes of twenty minutes for the summer, returning to Greenwich mean time for the winter; in other words, the long-hour and short-hour plan. To this the practical objections are very great and it is understood that its advocacy before Parliament has now been definitely abandoned.

"Sir William H. M. Christie called attention to the fact that neither Sir Robert Ball nor Professor Rambaut, when in Ireland, had 'succeeded in persuading their countrymen of the advantages of early rising which might have been secured by substituting Greenwich for Dublin time, the Irish clocks being thus put twenty-five minutes forward,' altho they tried to do so.

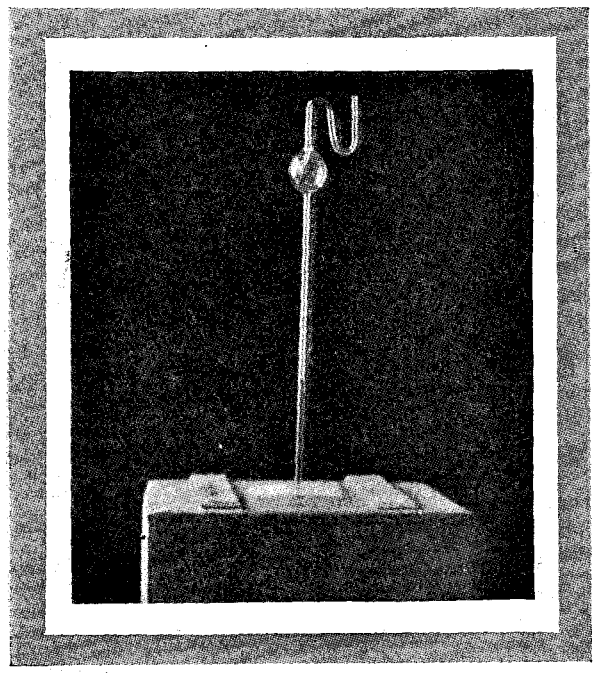
"The tenor of all the arguments in favor of the bill was that many persons would be deceived into getting up earlier by setting the clocks ahead when they could not be persuaded to do so otherwise.

"It is reported in the daily papers that many English employers have voluntarily arranged to have the day's work of their employees commence a half-hour or an hour earlier in the summer, thus securing honestly the advantage it is claimed people would gain by changing the clocks and without 'juggling with the uniform measurement of time' as Sir William Christie properly terms it."

A VEGETABLE FURNACE

UNDER this heading the interesting experiments of Prof. Hans Molisch, of Prague, who has succeeded in showing a certain amount of spontaneous heating in leaves, are described by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, July). These investigations show the respiration of plants to be far more intense than had so far been supposed. Says Dr. Gradenwitz:

"Recently plucked leaves, in a condition as dry as possible, were filled up in compact layers in wickerwork baskets, provided on the top with a pasteboard lid, perforated in the middle for the insertion of a long and sensitive thermometer. The basket having



A VEGETABLE FURNACE.

Arrangement to boil ether by means of respiring leaves.

been placed in a wooden case, the space between it and the case was filled up with wood wool, so as to avoid as far as possible any loss of heat. When the case had been closed, the thermometer protruded sufficiently to allow temperatures to be read without removing it. In order further to reduce heat conduction and radiation the whole was wrapt in layers of cloth. As soon as the leaves had reached their highest temperature the investigator ascertained whether they were still alive, after which the test was continued, and concluded with a search for micro-organisms. The first experiment showed that the leaves became heated in a very short time (9 hours) from 22° to about 44° C., and within 15 hours to 51.5° (125° F.). During the following 37 hours a slow drop in temperature to 34° C. was observed, after which the thermometer again rose to a somewhat lower maximum (47° C.), thenceforward falling definitely and finally."

The rise in temperature observed during the first 15 hours was certainly not due to the action of micro-organisms, the writer tells us, and can be ascribed only to chemical action and especially to *respiration*. At 43° C. the leaves were still alive, and when placed on water would remain fresh and green for some days. With 51.5° C. the maximum of spontaneous heating was reached after 15 hours. To quote again:

"The subsequent drop in temperature is quite comprehensible because the leaves, being burned at the temperature mentioned, normal respiration had to come to a standstill, while only slight amounts of bacteria were as yet present. However, those micro-organisms, protected by the high temperature, now began to thrive and rapidly to multiply on the dead leaves; the heat produced by their intense respiration resulted in a second maximum of temperature somewhat lower than the former (47° C.) being produced. After the evolution of bacteria and other fungi had thus culminated, the temperature slowly dropt to that of the surrounding air.

"Similar results were obtained in connection with the leaves of a number of plants, maximum temperatures of up to 60° C. being reached. Certain plants, especially evergreens and those which, when severed from the mother plant, retain a remarkable durability, were found to produce only slight amounts of heat.

"A remarkable demonstration test on the production of spontaneous heating is represented in the figure. The apparatus will raise ether to boiling temperature merely by the heat of leaves, and thus actually constitutes a *vegetable furnace*. A glass tube three feet in length, closed at the bottom and blown up bulb-like on the top, is filled to one-third of its length with colored ether and introduced by its closed end into a mass of leaves the temperature of which is intermediary between 45° and 50° C. (113–122° F.) or even higher. As the boiling-temperature, of ether lies at 34.5° C., it immediately begins to boil.

"When the leaves are kept below water they are found to be killed at a far lower temperature than in air. The upper temperature-limit of life thus drops considerably as respiration is interfered with. The wound produced by plucking the leaves doubtless favors spontaneous heating, tho the fact that twigs full of leaves tied up in considerable quantities likewise produce high temperatures strikingly shows that the wound stimulus is not the paramount factor. The spontaneous heating of leaves to the upper temperature-limit of life affords evidence of the curious fact that organisms can be killed by a normal function, such as respiration."

MACHINE FOR GRADING RAILROADS

A LARGE track-grading machine for railway-construction work, which promises largely to revolutionize the operations of contractors is described in *The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine* (Indianapolis, July). It is the invention of A. W. Snow, a railroad builder of Duluth, Minn. Says the magazine named above:

"The purpose of the Snow machine is to grade and ballast track, doing the work of the lifting jacks and gangs of shovelers and tampers. It is designed to build embankments without the use of trestles. The general plan of its operation is that it runs out on a temporary track laid on the fill, picks up a section of track, draws earth in from the sides of the roadbed beneath the ties and tamps it there. It then backs to raise another section, and so proceeds to raise the track by stages, going back and forth over the same ground until the proper elevation has been reached. The machine consists of a self-propelled car, carrying the boiler and machinery, from one end of which extends a 34-foot trussed boom carrying the track-lifting devices and a carriage on which are the shovel arms and the operator's seat. By the operator's seat are the levers controlling the various movements of the machine. Both the track-lifting device and the shovel-arm carriage move back and

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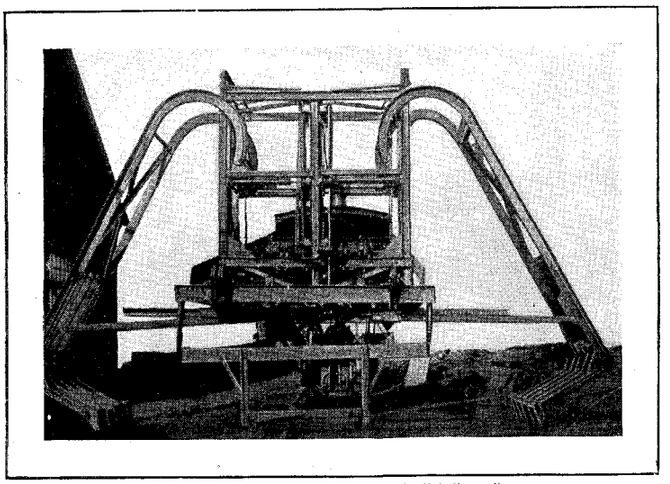
forth along the boom. The boom is attached to a pivoted turn-table in the body of the car. On this turn-table are mounted the boiler, transporting-engines, pivoted masts, and a part of the operating-machinery. The boom is connected to these masts, which are held by adjustable backstays, permitting the boom to be raised or lowered. The revolving table affords free lateral



By courtesy of "The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine," Indianapolis.

THE SNOW PATENT TRACK-GRADING MACHINE, SHOWING ARMS IN OPEN POSITION.

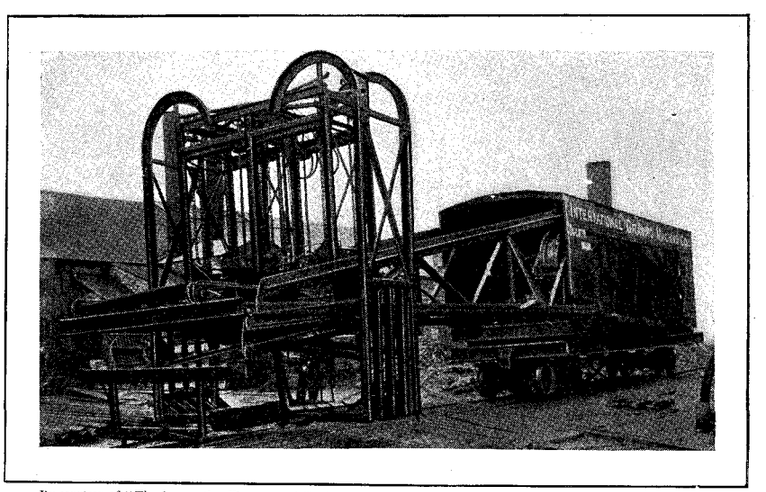
motion to the boom. The track-lifting device consists of two traveling grappling-arms, which are moved to any desired position on the boom, engaged with the rails at the joints and mid-joints, and then held until there is sufficient clear space beneath the ties for the shovels to operate. A battery of shovel arms is on each side of the traveling crane. The battery on one side may be operated independently of that on the other side, or single shovels in a battery may be operated independently of the others. The shovel arms have both a lateral and vertical motion, and a joint at the point where the shovels are connected with the arms makes it possible to move the shovels at any desirable angle with the arms."

The writer goes on to quote from *The Contractor* (Chicago) additional facts regarding the machine. The shovels, we are told, reach under the center of the track, and are arranged to go out 7½ feet beyond the ends of the ties and 4 feet below the ties, by the radial and vertical motions of the arms. To quote:

"In operation the car is run out by its own power to a point where the boom overhangs a deprest portion of the track. The gripping devices are then attached to the track and operated to raise a section of the track. If the track is out of line the turntable may be operated to swing the boom and suspended track to one side or the other. The shovels may be then pushed out and the sashes lowered until the shovels engage earth at the side of the track. The shovels are then drawn in and sashes raised until the new earth is brought to position beneath the ties. The empty shovels may then be operated back and forth to tamp the earth. The carriage may then be moved forward to ballast another battery length of track. . . . . .

"After the shovels have placed and tamped all the material they can reach at the sides of the roadbed, dirt trains can be run in on the track, and the filling or ballasting material dumped in windrows along the sides of the track, where the shovels will reach and place it.

"The builders state that the machine may be operated by a crew of five men, and is capable of doing the work of a gang of upward of a hundred men with shovels, tampers, and jacks. . . . It is estimated by the builders that the cost of operating the machine will not exceed $25 per day. . . . The machine weighs something over 30 tons, without its engines, boilers, and fittings."



By courtesy of "The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine," Indianapolis.

THE SNOW PATENT TRACK-GRADING MACHINE.

SLEEP AND DIGESTION

THAT a certain amount of digestible food taken just before going to bed induces restfulness and contributes to a quiet sleep is asserted by Dr. G. M. Niles, who discusses sleep in its relation to digestion in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Medical Record* (New York, July 10). Says this paper:

"As to the actual influence of sleep on digestion there is some conflict of opinion. . . . It is a well-known physiological fact that the elimination of carbon dioxid and absorption of oxygen are diminished during sleep, mainly because the muscles are less active. . . . While other secretions are diminished during sleep, this does not apply to those of the digestive apparatus. When the brain is alert, the reflexes on guard, and the voluntary muscles at work, each department of the human economy is calling for its quota of innervation and blood; these different departments are exacting their tribute from the constructive forces, and turning over to the excretory organs the products of combustion and waste. During this period the digestive department can draw only a 'working interest,' not being permitted to put away any appreciable surplus, until the day's activities are ended. Sleep stills the voluntary movements, decreases the carbon dioxid output, and makes the least demand on the involuntary vital mechanism. It is then that Nature, our industrious handmaiden, begins her constructive housekeeping. 'She does it in an orderly cooperative way, following a regular method of work in repairing waste, actively forming new tissue, and giving just the proper amount of care and nourishment required of all parts, both mental and physical, in regular sequence.'"

The following general dietetic recommendations in relation to sleep are given by Dr. Niles:

"The young infant can not get too much sleep, and this is best attained by filling his stomach at stated intervals. Vigorous, growing children and those engaged in manual labor thrive on a full breakfast and dinner, these two meals containing most of the daily quota of protein. The supper may be plentiful in quantity, but should consist of such articles as bread, milk, cereals, eggs, fruit, etc., which do not unduly stimulate the nerve-centers by their metabolic products. Soups, rich extractives, and solid proteins also cause the bladder to be filled with urine rich in waste products and very acid, this being a factor worth considering. Those who labor with their brains, or skilled artizans whose crafts demand mental tension and but little muscular effort, will find their efficiency best subserved by a light breakfast, a slightly more plentiful lunch, and at the close of the day's work a generous meal, provided that after it three to five waking hours are allowed, so that the psychic reflexes may have an opportunity to contribute their share to the processes of digestion."

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LAY PRESS ON DR. ELIOT'S RELIGION

THE lay press incline to the belief that Dr. Eliot, in what he calls the new religion, has really produced no new thing. Last week we quoted the press report of his address before the Harvard Summer School of Theology which embodied his views of the religion of the future. It is called paganism in one quarter, Positivism in another, pragmatic pantheism in a third; Unitarianism elsewhere, while Emerson is quoted as having taken practically all the "new" positions that Dr. Eliot now asserts. Its efficacy as a working faith is questioned very widely. The New York *Times* fears that "no martyr will ever give his blood as the seed of Dr. Eliot's new religion—church it hardly is." It "fails somehow to take hold on the imagination"—an observation that is practically seconded by the Providence *Journal*, which declares that the President Emeritus of Harvard "speaks as a man devoid of imagination—the customary defect of the scientific temperament." This journal goes on to say:

"He declares that the new religion will not offer consolation to the weary spirit, tho he believes that it will reduce the need of consolation. There is a singular incapacity to appreciate the deepest needs of the human heart in such a remark. The need of consolation can never be reduced while man is moved by his sympathies and his affections more powerfully than by his reason. 'Not all the preaching since Adam,' it may be, 'has made death other than death.' Yet if it were not for the hope of immortality, if Jesus Christ had not risen from the dead, the terror of death would be greater than it is. A comparison of the pagan and the Christian attitude on this point is sufficiently illuminating."

The New York *Tribune* finds Dr. Eliot's faith lacking "all those qualities for which the multitude turn to religion, if they turn at all." Suggesting the test of a specific example, it "can not imagine the Salvation Army conducting a rally with the new religion in the twentieth century, unless there shall be a great intellectual uplift among the occupants of park benches and the frequenters of rescue missions."

The questionable expediency of Dr. Eliot's disclosures of his belief is another phase of the matter treated in the lay press. Boston is said to shake a dubious head over the doctor's talk. "It will anger some, grieve many, and meet with the approval of others," says the Boston *Advertiser*. "Prophecy (in the sense of prediction) when it has to do with religion as such is as open to peril as when it is ventured upon in matters that are more secular," observes *The Herald*. A fuller discussion of this phase appears in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, where we read:

"We can not say how long Dr. Eliot had thought along this line before he bodied forth his thought in words. What we do know is that other men had thought along these lines before he spoke, and while some of them have come near to realizing the possibility of purely natural religion in a high and remote type of being to be incarnated through the long processes of an evolution which will not stop short of perfection, none has dared, before him, to set out the possibility or the desirability, of a religion free of all faith. Men who know something of the world they live in, and how perilously close it still is to losing that frail hold it has gained upon the edge of a moral precipice, have kept their silence about natural religion through fear of what they feel will be the understanding of natural religion by the natural man. Now that such a high voice has spoken all of the truth they have felt, and more, there is no occasion, and no opportunity, for further concealment. The Christian world can not decline such a challenge as this, and the readiness with which it is already accepting it and the babel of voices already discussing it, make it certain that the natural man is to hear much more of natural religion. How is he going to understand it? That is the vital question in the case. Will he be able to take in all of the beauty and meaning of a religion of love and service, or will he take the love to be unlicensed and erotic and the service to be only of himself? Will he still regard a moral law, or will he see the world in a new light as a place 'Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, and the best is like the worst'?"

Time, this journal adds, "should have been of the essence of such an opinion as Dr. Eliot has just exprest, even had it been safe or wise to express such an opinion now." Further:

"Some of the worst effects of the utterance might have been averted by a pointing out of the truth that the race must needs advance to much higher planes before natural can supplant super natural religion. As he is reported, Dr. Eliot will leave an impression in many minds that the religion of the future will be here to-morrow, and in many more that it is here now for anybody wanting to try it on. Whatever good he may have done in the past, Dr. Eliot has certainly done great harm in putting out such an opinion as this, at such a time as this; a harm so great that we can not agree with those who seek to identify the great Unitarian body with the doing. That body has never, in set terms, denied at least the comparative deification of Christ, and such of its leaders, as Channing, have come near to confession of a purely spiritual divinity belonging to him. It has never denied the efficacy of a Godhead, whether it be monotheistic or Trinitarian. Its great thinkers may have seen a coming race, resulting from long evolution, physical and spiritual, surviving as the fittest in the struggle for existence, and retaining in high degree those finer qualities which enabled them to survive. But the logical minds of such thinkers have made it impossible for them to see how such a race of beings can ever be evolved save through operation of that great law which we now see dimly, but clearly enough to know that it is ordained of some intelligence so supreme as to be supernatural, from all our present points of view and limited knowledge of nature's laws."

So far a few clergymen have been interviewed by the press and in their utterances display both approval and condemnation. In a subsequent issue we shall report the views of the religious press.

"JERICHO ANASTATICA"

IT is one of the most remarkable facts in the flora of Palestine that the famous "rose of Jericho," under the heat of the sun closes itself tightly together and seems to be merely a dead bud, but when put into water the plant opens into a beautiful plate-like bloom, for which reason it has received the name "Anastatica"—the one that is arising. Now, says Pastor O. Eberhard in an instructive article in the *Alte Glaube* of Leipsic, No. 49, the old historic city of Jericho, through the diggings of the archeologists, led by Professor Sellin, recently transferred from the University of Vienna to that of Rostock, has itself become an "Anastatica," and is telling a story of the past of which the Bible itself is silent. From the reports of Sellin we gather the following data:

It is only in recent years that it has been possible to secure a "firman" of the Sultan to engage in archeological investigations in Palestine proper. While such work had been permitted for half a century and longer in Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Asia Minor, and elsewhere, it had been rigidly forbidden in the Holy Land itself, altho the English scholar Warren had in the sixties secretly attempted to make diggings in Jericho, but his efforts had been barren. Now splendid results have been achieved in Megiddo, Thaanach, and especially Gezer, and at all points evidences have been secured to show that even before the days of the Israelites Palestine was the center of a comparatively high state of culture and civilization, and, what is probably more characteristic, largely independent of Babylonian influences. But Jericho, where the Germans are at work, is proving especially productive, and the campaign of the present year has again produced the remains of powerful city walls and even of a strong citadel. These are both structures on a grand scale, and the details will probably be forthcoming only when the work can be taken up again next season.

The ruins on the old site of Jericho consist chiefly of a *tell*, or hill, some 10 meters in height forming a plateau running from north to south about 310 meters in length with a width from east

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to west of 180 meters. At five different places this pile of ancient ruins has been worked by a troop of more than 100 fellaheen. The ruins of one castle were unearthed a year ago, and this one, according to the judgment of Sellin and other experienced archeologist, antedates the Israelitish occupation and is characteristic of the architecture of the old Canaanites. This castle consisted of a three-story structure, with a tower 18 meters high, built of unburned clay stones. Attached to this clay tower, almost in the shape of birds' nests, were a series of rooms, some of them containing bake ovens. Stone stairs lead up through the lower stories to the flat roof of the structure, which, however, now has largely fallen in. The side walls of the castle are disfigured by smoke, showing that it was destroyed by fire. As a consequence the finds made, such as stone knives, bronze axes, clay tablets, idols, and the like, are comparatively few, none of those unearthed are found to contain any writing, altho a number had evidently been prepared for this purpose. In this respect Sellin's finds at Jericho were not as fortunate as were his discoveries at Thaanach, a year or so ago, where he discoverd in a broken clay chest a small archive with cuneiform inscription, containing letters to Ishdarwashur, the commander of the citadel.

At a second place remains of an old and strong city wall have been found, made of burned clay bricks, the wall being 3 meters and at places even 12 meters in width and resting on a stone foundation 60 centimeters high. These walls end in a castle built on a high rock, up to which lead broad stone stairs. Among the finds here are vessels, lamps, plates, cups, spindles, weights, handmills, amulets, tablets, and the like. At another place were found human-like idols, with old Hebraic signs, not yet understood. Sellin formulates his conclusions in this matter as follows:

"We have here the surest proof that the so-called Fountain of Elisha is the site of the Jericho that was destroyed by the Israelites, and the fortifications along the north side of the city have already been settled, and the finds that have been made in the city proper show that many of these things have withstood the ravages of time as well as the destruction of the enemies and are essentially as they were before the days of Joshua. It seems certain that the further excavations in this memorable pile will reveal a city, purely Canaanitish and easily reconstructed, representing the pre-Jewish period of Palestine."

The *Reformation* of Berlin recently published further accounts of these excavations in Jericho, according to which the remnants of an old wall were found elsewhere 2 meters thick, with a substructure 7 meters in height; and on penetrating into the city further evidences of two further and parallel walls were unearthed, separated only by the distance of 3 meters, all three walls being of Canaanitish origin. In one portion of the *tell* were found, one upon the other, as the shelves in a bookcase, the remnants of five different stages of civilization, including also the Canaanitish, and down to the Byzantine period. It is confidently expected, that as Pompeii furnishes a restoration of a Roman city of the first Christian century, so will Jericho, when once laid bare, make easy a restoration, altho not on so large a scale, of a Canaanitish city of the second millennium before Christ.

CHURCHES ADVERTISING IMMORAL PLAYS—Italian women have taken a hand in the effort to supress immoral literature in Italy and have sent a petition signed by 40,000 names to the Chamber of Deputies. This petition, says the Roman correspondent of *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia), has met with a most favorable reception at the hands of the Italian legislators. Other evils needing attention are thus pointed out:

"The Government must not stop at the censure of impure books and periodicals. It must also take cognizance of the fact that the walls of the churches, at the instigation of the Masonic Mayor of Rome, are plastered over with immoral advertisements. It must remember that the more lurid French plays are shamelessly advertised on the exterior of the sacred edifices, to the scandal of foreigners, who have long since learned to despise the supineness of citizens who do not even go to the trouble of a public protest."

SPIRITUAL LIFE OF AMERICAN COLLEGES

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT sees a very healthy condition in the spiritual affairs of the American college. One indeed which in no wise leads him to share in the spirit of apprehensiveness to be observed in some quarters. He speaks in a certain sense from the inside, since he informs us that the ten years' interval following his resignation of the pastorate of Plymouth Church has been spent as an itinerant minister chiefly among the colleges. He has in that time met and talked with thousands of college students, tho he adds that "the preacher, however desirous he may be to meet all sorts and conditions of men, is apt to see only the more earnest of purpose." Then he adds that he is temperamentally inclined to look for the best in his fellow men; and, furthermore, he announces himself "a firm believer in absolute freedom of inquiry; the liberty of thinking, which some men regard as the peril of America." This, on the contrary, Dr. Abbott regards as its glory. With these shortcomings as an observer frankly confest, Dr. Abbott, in *The Outlook* for July 24, gives some results of his observations. He writes:

"The first fact of which I am absolutely sure is that college students are interested in religious themes, and the profounder the theme the greater the interest. In nearly or quite half the colleges in which I have spoken the attendance has been absolutely voluntary; but on Sundays the chapel has always been crowded, and on week days almost invariably well attended. Nor can this be due to mere curiosity to hear an advertised stranger, since when he was no longer a stranger the attendance did not lessen; nor to the fascination of a dramatic impersonator or an eloquent orator, for I am neither. What interests my audience is the theme, not any eloquence in its presentation. And the more profoundly spiritual the theme the greater has been the interest. The attention has been unmistakably more tense when the subject discust has been such as the personality of God, the immortality of the soul, or the person of Christ, than when it has been solely ethical or sociological. And this applies equally to audiences in those colleges in which attendance has been required. Twenty years ago it was not always easy to secure attention from such audiences; now their readiness to listen is decidedly greater than that of ordinary congregations. College congregations are composed of eager audiences; indifferent hearers are rare exceptions. There is but one rule necessary to be observed in addressing a college audience (I say this for the benefit of younger men in the ministry, and I suspect the rule may be a good one for other audiences): Have something to say, and then say it. Begin without an introduction, close without a peroration, and waste no time in rhetorical ornamentation or emotional appeals."

College students no longer show an interest in questions growing out of evolution—"how to reconcile Genesis with geology, or the doctrine of the Fall with the doctrine of the development of man from a lower order, or, more broadly, the unquestionable teachings of science with the apparent teachings of the Bible." Instead:

"The modern collegian has apparently adjusted his religious faith to the doctrine of evolution. These questions no longer appear to perplex him. His theological questions are more spiritual, more vital, more questions of real experience: How shall he think of God? of communion with God? of forgiveness of sins? of the character of Christ? of the future life?

"But the college questions are not merely questions of theology or of spiritual experience. They are not less, possibly they are more, questions of service. What can I do for my fellow men, and how can I best do it? are paramount questions among these college men and women—that is, among those whom I have met. . . . . .

"Where? In all our American colleges, North and South, East and West. There is no lack of dreamers; of hearts aflame with holy enthusiasm; of young men and maidens eager to march toward the vision; of faith in the capacity of mankind to complete the chain of evolution from brute to brother. What these young men and maidens need is not chiefly greater enthusiasm inspiring

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them to march, but wise counsel teaching them in what direction to march; not more vision, but more practical knowledge and more wise self-reliance, that they may make the vision real. In these ten years of college experience I have had a few come to me with the question, How to escape from some pit into which, through ignorance or sudden gust of passion, they have fallen; but I have had hundreds come to me with the question, How can I best serve my fellow men; how best promote universal brotherhood? And this counsel has been sought alike by men intending to go into the ministry, into law, into business, into teaching, into journalism."

FATHER TYRRELL

HISTORY will judge in its own patient but drastic fashion the value of George Tyrrell's contribution to the cause of truth. These words are printed in the Manchester *Guardian* in a tribute to the leader of English Modernism who died at Storrington, July 15. The importance of his place in that wing of the Roman-Catholic Church devoted to the restatement of her ancient creeds may be seen in this writer's assertion that "for many years to come the religious world will discuss his work and will gradually learn to measure its bearings and appreciate its meanings." Since his excommunication on October 22, 1907, Father Tyrrell had been living in retirement in Sussex. Death came after a short illness. Certain details of his last days are given in a letter to the London *Times* by Miss Maude D. Petre at whose house the end came. His last confessions were taken by a priest of the diocese of Southwark in the presence and with the assistance as interpreter of Baron Friedrich von Hügel, an old friend "who perfectly knew the line of thought and could interpret the present dispositions of the sick man." The letter proceeds:

"In answer to his questions, the Baron was able to reply that, according to his certain knowledge (1) Father Tyrrell would wish to receive all the rites of the Church; (2) he would be deeply contrite for all and any sin and excess of which he had been guilty, as in other matters so in the course of controversy; but that (3) he would not wish to receive the Sacraments at the cost of a retractation of what he had said or written in all sincerity, and still considered to be the truth. The aforesaid priest acknowledged his clear understanding of these points, and proceeded to the interview. Father Tyrrell talked at some length, probably making a confession, after which he received conditional absolution."

The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia) gives this account of a cablegram from London:

"Dated July 21, it says that 'Father Tyrrell was buried to-day without the Catholic burial service, but the dead priest's friend, Abbé Bremond, said prayers and blest the grave.' In explanation of this it was added by the cabler that *The Tablet* had been officially asked to state that none of Father Tyrrell's friends in attendance at his death-bed could give the Bishop assurance that Tyrrell made any retraction, either written or verbal, or by signs, during the whole of his last illness. In this case it had been especially decreed by the Holy See that retraction was necessary for readmission to Catholic communion, and consequently for a claim to burial with the Church's rites."

Father Tyrrell was born a Protestant, but became a convert and entered the Jesuit order. "His restlessly active mind," says the London *Times*, "was ever seeking to probe the total significance of religious truth as represented by the Catholic tradition." His career is further presented in these words:

"It was in the attempt to help those of his own communion who resorted to him with such difficulties that he was led to extend the scope of his apologetic writings, and probably to sound the depths of his own thought. The results of this fundamental handling of religious difficulties appeared in several small treatises privately printed and circulated principally among the friends who had consulted him, in which he sought to draw a clear line of distinction between religion as a life and theology as the provisional and perfectable interpretation of that life. One of these little volumes had been translated without Tyrrell's knowledge or consent into Italian, and during the ferment caused by the publication of Fogazzaro's novel 'Il Santo' extracts from it were published in the *Corriere della Sera*, a Milanese newspaper, on June 1, 1906. It was the publication of this document, the full text of which Tyrrell afterward gave to the world under the title of 'A Much-Abused Letter,' that led to his expulsion from the Society of Jesus. 'Lex Orandi,' a volume intended to show that the true interpretation of the creed was determined by its 'prayer value,' had already been published before his expulsion from the Order with the approval of the Jesuit censor and the imprimatur of the present Archbishop of Westminster. 'Lex Credendi' followed in the same year—1907."

The Pope's encyclical of July, 1907, condemning Modernism brought forth two articles published in the London *Times* and quoted extensively by us November 2. For the authorship of these articles Father Tyrrell was virtually excommunicated. A Roman-Catholic view of his work and influence is given in *America* (New York, July 24) from which we quote:

"Father Tyrrell's mental habit was more speculative than practical. He was not disposed to make, or to follow, the researches and critical studies of modern scholars in the very questions upon which he loved to speculate. He was not an expert in historical or Biblical criticism, tho, strange to say, he had an exalted idea of the experts in these fields and attributed unquestioningly to them an authority which he denied somewhat bitterly to the masters of theological study. With the endeavor of the latter to formulate the doctrines of the Church he had little patience, tho he constantly dealt in formulas of his own. He was fond of giving new expression to old truths. He labored hard to interpret the teachings of the Church in terms which its opponents had used to supplant Catholic belief. It did not occur to him that the few who valued the new terminology would misunderstand him, or rather interpret his words in their own erroneous sense. As he labored without the large success he had expected, he began to attribute his failure to the inherent difficulty of the doctrine, or to previous futile attempts to express it. But for this he believed that intelligent men generally would enter the Church. For want of such expression of their belief as he had attempted to provide, he feared that thousands were on the point of leaving the Church. Like many other minds, over-exercised in one line of activity, he lacked or lost the sense of proportion. He overestimated the disposition of the non-Catholic, and he underestimated the faith of the Catholic. He attributed undue credit to the pretensions of much modern criticism, but he ignored the common sense or wisdom which grows out of faith and which enables the Catholic to keep philosophically cool when others are flurried over every wind of doctrine and every specious assumption made under pretext of science or criticism. He failed to see that what attracts people to the Church is its definite, consistent, and obligatory doctrine, just as what repels them from other churches is a vague, shifting, and accommodating religious teaching. He appreciated so highly the benefit of membership in the Church that he did not wish to leave it, even when he was secretly disloyal to it and counseling others in accordance with his own attitude."

Several Protestant journals take a different view. From *The Christian Work and Evangelist* we extract this:

"The heavy hand of death, last week, stopt the pen of the greatest of English Modernists. The life of the brave Jesuit, George Tyrrell, is ended. We take that back. The life of George Tyrrell even in this world is but just begun. So long as the ideas for which he stood have their echoes in the minds and hearts of men his life keeps on. Modernism, we are constrained to believe, is to-day the most important movement in the theological if not in the entire religious world. Wherever Roman Catholicism and intelligence have existed together, Modernism has been the fruit. It is a crop of a world-wide sowing, whose upspringing has been as inevitable as the shooting of the grass in spring. It appeared almost simultaneously in Italy, in Germany, in France, in Great Britain, led by such men as Loisy and Murri and Tyrrell. When Paul Sabbatier lectured on Modernism last year in London, he described Tyrrell as the only English Modernist known at Rome, and then added,' he, it is true, is worth many others.' In the Modernist camp, Tyrrell was a host in himself."

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FRANCE'S FOREMOST WOMAN WRITER

MARCELLE TINAYRE is seemingly the exception that proves the rule in France. She is said to be the "only woman writer whose prose is equal to the best ever written in France." Not long since (June 5) we quoted a declaration of Mr. Lucian Maury to the effect that there is no feminine literature; "there is only a literature in which an ever-growing number of women are reaping a certain glory without any title whatsoever to do so." Now not only is this dictum contradicted, but even the great George Sand seems ordered from her pedestal by Mr. Martin-Mamy who declares in *Célébrités d'Aujourdui* (Paris) that Marcelle Tinayre is without dispute the greatest woman writer France has yet produced. Of this woman, little known in America, he writes:

"At the age of five she used to climb up in an old fig-tree which grew in a corner of the garden, and here the precocious child read the 'Odyssey' and the 'Iliad,' leaving aside Homer only for the Bible, living with the tales of the Apocalypse as she would have with her dolls."

She never went to school, but studied irregularly, when she felt like it. Still in her teens she wrote poetry and even dramas, but never permitted their publication. At the age of nineteen she wrote her first novel. Then:

"One day Juliette Adam, editor of *La Nouvelle Revue*, received a novel entitled 'Avant l'Amour' (Ere Love Awakens) signed by a masculine pseudonym. Mme. Adam passed it on to Alphonse Daudet. The author of 'Le Petit Chose' sent it back, saying: 'It shows inexperience, but you must publish it. That young man will certainly amount to something.' . . . The publication of 'La Rançon' (The Ransom) was begun shortly afterward in *Le Temps*. Soon 'Hellé' appeared in *La Revue de Paris*. From now on the name of Marcelle Tinayre was recognized, and 'La Maison du Péché' (The House of Sin), 'The Love Affairs of François Barbazanges,' 'La Rebelle,' and 'L'Amour qui Pleure' (Love in Tears) met with unanimous success. . . . In her works Marcelle Tinayre attempts to arrive at truth as she sees it, that is to say, she tries to find the secret which will make the reasons of the heart harmonize with those of the brain. . . . At the beginning of her work one feels that she gropes her way; there is something vague, indefinite; a tendency to complicate the sentiment of love. Gradually Mme. Tinayre evolves her theory, which she puts forth with unusual clearness in 'La Maison du Péché' and in 'La Rebelle.'"

The first of the latter-named works was crowned by the French Academy and almost won for its author the Cross of the Légion of Honor. In fact, the cross had already been awarded when a reporter came to ask her what she thought of her new honor. Her reply was a witty indiscretion that was taken up and distorted by her enemies, so that the decoration was withdrawn.

The best of Mme. Tinayre's books is said to be "The House of Sin." In it Mme. Tinayre opposes the characters of "a young widow, an artist, full of temperament and free from prejudices," and "a country gentleman brought up on the strictest religious principles and upon whom is the seal of religious mysticism." "After having once tasted the beauty of life he returns to his rigid preceptor, to his mother, a cold woman who sacrifices her most tender instincts for religion, and dies." The writer analyzes it further:

"*Forgerus*, the preceptor, hates everything living, everything which can take his attention away from a rigid and disheartening God. If by chance, in the morning, he admires a beautiful sunrise, he feels he must make reparation for it through prayer. . . . The different ideals exposed in the book are brought in violent opposition, and until *Fanny Manole* is crusht and *Augustin* dies from his torment the struggle between education and life, artificiality and nature, untruth and truth, is carried on."

A book which according to Emile Faguet contains "plenty of ideas but no thesis" is "La Rebelle." *La Rebelle* is the new woman who not only revolts against economic conditions and political ones, but also against the social order. Of the book we read in *La Revue Latine* (Paris):

"She [woman] no longer thinks that it is enough to be merely a 'good' woman, nor does she consider herself degraded because she may have loved more than once. And if she errs in her choice she knows that her mistake is not infamous, that it will not drag her down all through her life, but that she may be worthy of a good

MARCELLE TINAYRE,

Said to be "without dispute the greatest woman writer France has yet produced."

man's love and respect. . . . *Josanne Valentin* was married to a man whom she scarcely knew. Her husband fell sick and the struggle for existence became so violent that the only light spot in it was her love for *Maurice Nattier*, to whom she gave herself absolutely. *Maurice*, however, is a coward, and leaves her to take care of their child all alone. She struggles and succeeds fairly well, becoming the editor of a woman's paper. She reviews a book by *Noël Delysle*, a book which propounds the same ideas that she has, and soon she is brought into contact with the author. He is a man of noble and pure character, free from prejudices, and the love between him and *Josanne* gives us a new moral which is based on absolute sincerity. Absolute confidence and frankness and sincerity is the only sacrament capable of uniting these two."

Through sincerity, then, sentiments can be brought in harmony with the intellect, according to Marcelle Tinayre, who, to again speak with Mr. Martin-Mamy, "will doubtlessly develop more and more deeply the dramas of the heart in conflict with conscience, and one may surmise that her *feminisme* will broaden the moral she has but sketched in 'La Rebelle'—a moral which will give a new direction and impulse to life by doing away with conventional solutions in favor of a greater sincerity."

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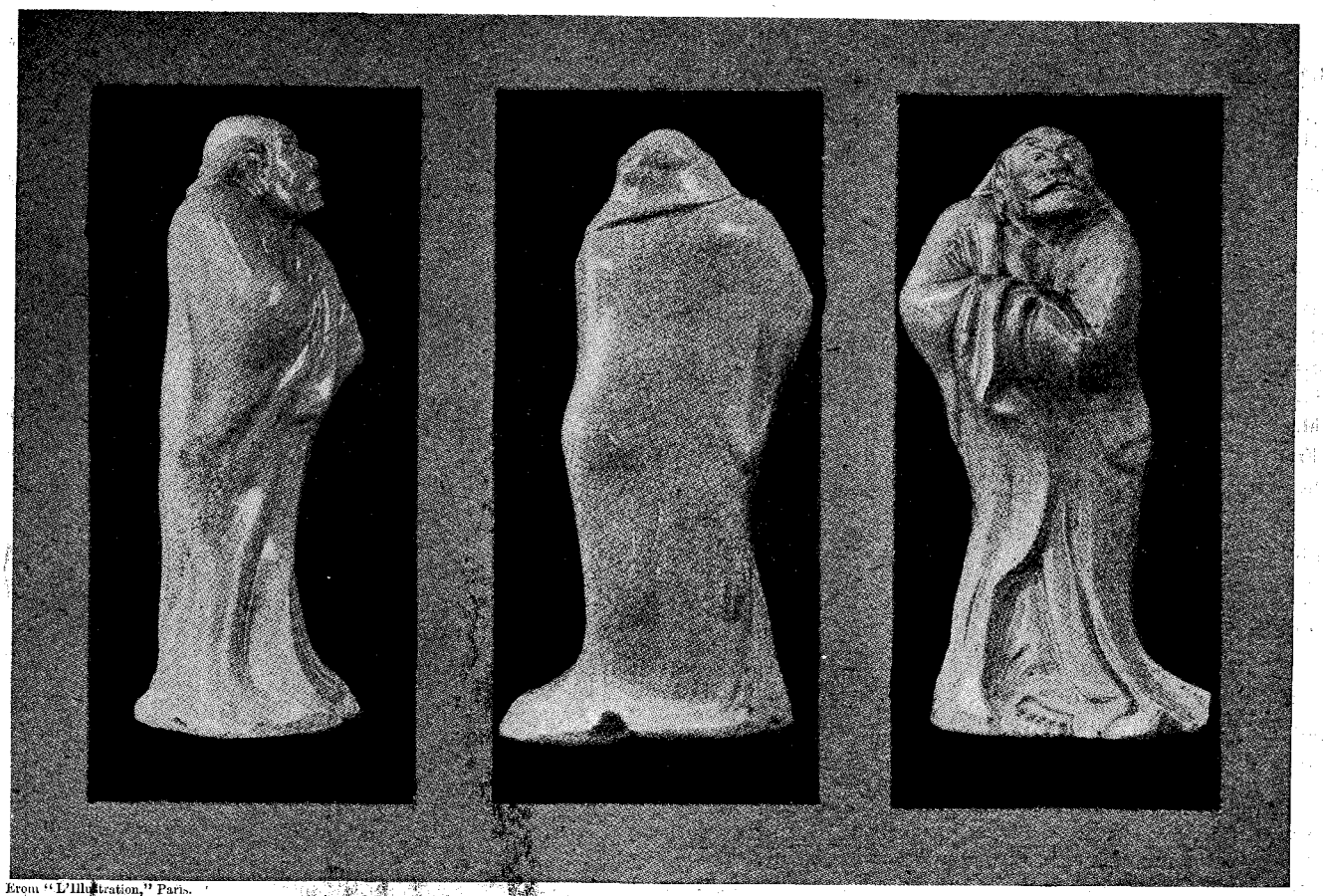

From "L'Illustration," Paris.

A JAPANESE ANTICIPATION OF RODIN'S STATUE FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.
It has the skull, hair, and mustache of "Balzac," and appears to wear the dressing-gown wrapt about the figure in the same way arranged by Rodin.

A JAPANESE RODIN

A GOOD deal has been written upon the reciprocal influences of European and Japanese art. We are told that Japanese painting has set an example of directness and simplicity which has been widely reflected in the works of some impressionists. Certainly Japanese engravings as well as Japanese pottery are highly prized by European and American connoisseurs. But it is a difficult problem to solve when we find French sculpture of the most recent type anticipated in the work of a Japanese artist. Rodin's Balzac is a work unexampled for many centuries in the boldness with which it transcends conventionality. Such is the published opinion of the critics. Yet Rodin, according to a writer in *Illustration* (Paris), was anticipated by a Japanese artist more than 500 years ago. A porcelain figure, one foot three inches high, has been discovered in a shop of Japanese antiquities which is the diminished counterpart of the statue of the great novelist modeled by the Parisian sculptor. The Japanese work of art is thus described in the journal referred to:

"It is a statuette of about 40 centimeters in height, modeled in porcelain of a faded blue color, crinkled all over with fine cracks. Certain portions of the head and face have become a little darkened by handling, and the age of this object is uncertain. It belongs probably to the fifteenth century and may be somewhat older. But a matter of a hundred years or so is of no consequence in estimating its age. What is most astonishing is the character it represents. For this Japanese figure has the skull, the hair, and the mustache of Balzac. It appears to wear also the dressing-gown of Balzac, and the sculptor has wrapt it about the figure almost in the way in which Rodin has clothed his Balzac, which this Japanese porcelain almost exactly resembles. Here we have the attitude, somewhat stooping, the carriage of the head, the manner of holding the hands—crossed within the thick sleeves."

By the visitors who first saw the Japanese work in Paris it was mistaken for the statue by Rodin, who never saw it. Thus we read:

"It is certain that the illustrious sculptor has never seen this statuette. If he has made a Japanese piece without knowing it it is equally certain that the Japanese artist of four centuries ago had no intention whatever of producing a 'Rodin.'"

The writer philosophizes on the subject as follows:

"Who will deny that such coincidences, which we call 'flukes' or 'sports,' are the effect of obscure causes, of remote affinities, the law of which we have not grasped, and that such mysteries will possibly be some day cleared up. In these days we have cleared up many others which our fathers considered no less impenetrable."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BOSTON ORACLE

THE philosophical historian of the future may picture the New England of the middle of the nineteenth century under the symbolism of the Autocrat and his Boarding-house. Dr. Holmes, says Mr. Samuel McChord Crothers, hit upon a character and a situation distinctly American. "Let Philosophy come down from the heights, and take up her abode in a Boston boarding-house. Let there be a nervous landlady anxious to please, and an opinionated old gentleman ready to be displeased, and a poet, and a philosopher, and a timid school-mistress, and a divinity student who wants to know, and an angular female in black bombazine, and a young fellow named John who cares for none of these things. Then let these free-born American citizens be talked to by one of their fellow boarders who has usurped the authority of speech." Thus Mr. Crothers sets out the scene of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table"—a book to which pious respects will have to be paid this year for the sake of its author's centenarian honors if not for its own sake. Mr. Crothers, writing in the August *Atlantic Monthly*, goes on to explain how it is our American life, of the time that Dr. Holmes wrote the Autocrat if not of to-day, is so fittingly symbolized by a boarding-house. Thus:

"Matthew Arnold voices the inherited ideal. It is that of one who, in the society which he has chosen, is not compelled to note 'all the fever of some differing soul.' In America, to note the

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THE PROFILE, SIDE, AND FACE VIEW OF RODIN'S "BALZAC."
It is certain that Rodin had never seen the five-hundred-year-old prototype of his statue.

fever or some differing soul is part of the fun. We like to use the clinical thermometer and take one another's temperature.

"We do not think of ourselves as in an intellectual realm where every man's house is his castle. We are all boarders together. There are no gradations of rank, nobody sits below the salt. We listen to the Autocrat so long as we think he talks sense; and when he gets beyond our depth we push back our chairs somewhat noisily, and go about our business. The young fellow named John is one of the most important persons at the table. The Autocrat would think it his greatest triumph if he could make the slightest impression on that imperturbable individual.

"The first sentence of the book strikes the key-note. 'I was just going to say when I was interrupted.' Here we have the American philosopher at his best. He is inured to interruptions. He is graciously permitted to discourse to his fellow citizens on the good, the true, and the beautiful, but he must be mighty quick about it. He must know how to get in his words edgewise.

"'Will you allow me to pursue this subject a little further?' asks the Autocrat. Then he adds meekly, 'They didn't allow me.' When he attempts to present a subject in systematic form: 'Oh, oh,' cried the young fellow they call John, 'that's from one of your lectures.'

"For all his autocratic airs, there is no danger that he will be allowed to think of himself more highly than he ought to think. The boarders will take care to prevent such a calamity. All his sentimentalities and sublimities are at once subjected to the nipping air of the boarding-house.

"When the Professor makes a profound statement, the 'economically organized female in black bombazine' remarks acidly, 'I don't think people who talk over their victuals are likely to say anything great.'

"We must remember that the lady in black bombazine was a very important person in her day. And so was another boarder, known as the 'Model of all the Virtues.' We are made intimately acquainted with this excellent lady, tho we are not told her name. 'She was the natural product of a chilly climate and high culture. . . . There was no handle of weakness to hold her by. She was as unseizable except in her entirety as a billiard ball. On the broad terrestrial table where she had been knocked about, like all of us, by the cue of Fortune, she glanced from every human contact and caromed from one relation to another, and rebounded from the stuffed cushion of temptation with exact and perfect angular movements.'

"To get the full humor of the talk, one must always hear the audacities of the Autocrat answered by the rustle of the bombazine and the grieved resignation of the Model of all the Virtues. It was all so different from what they had been accustomed to."

In the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," says Mr. Crothers, we have many glimpses of "the intelligent, and right-minded, but somewhat self-conscious Boston of the Transcendental period." "Dr. Holmes's wit was a safety-match which struck fire on the prepared surface of the box in which it came. Boston was the box." This delightful essayist, legitimately in the line of succession with the Boston coterie, proceeds in this vein:

"The peculiarities which he found most amusing were those which he himself shared. There is indeed an old prudential maxim to the effect that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. This ill-natured saying takes for granted that we should all enjoy smashing our neighbors' glass if we could insure the safety of our own. Dr. Holmes was of a different disposition. His satire, like his charity, began at home. He was quite proud of the glass house in which he lived, and at the same time he enjoyed throwing stones. If he broke a window now and then, it was a satisfaction to think that it was his own. No one valued more highly the intellectual characteristics of Boston, but he also saw the amusing side of the local virtues. You may have watched the prestidigitator plunge his hand into a bowl of burning ether, and hold it aloft like a blazing torch. There was a film of moisture sufficient to protect the hand from the thin flame. So Dr. Holmes's satire played around the New-England conscience and did not the least to harm it.

"A Scotch Presbyterian of the seventeenth century, named Baillie, wrote a study of the English Puritans at the time when many were crossing to New England. 'They are a people inclinable to singularities, their humor is to differ from all the world, and shortly from themselves.' It was this hereditary humor, somewhat stimulated by the keen winds from off Massachusetts Bay, that furnished Dr. Holmes with his best material.

"'I value a man,' says the Autocrat, 'mainly for his primary relations with truth, as I understand truth.'

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"Such an assertion of independent judgment could not fail to awaken other independent boarders to opposition.

"'The old gentleman who sits opposite got his hand up, as a pointer lifts his foot, at the expression "his relations with truth as he understands truth," and when I had done, sniffed audibly and said I talked like a Transcendentalist. For his part, common sense was good enough for him.

"'"Precisely so," I replied, "common sense as you understand it."'"

MR. SHAW AND THE CENSOR

MR. BERNARD SHAW has twice within the past months suffered the censure of the dramatic censor. His first play to be condemned, called "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," was barred from presentation because it was said to contain sacrilegious allusions to the Deity. But why Mr. Redford, the functionary who guards from inroads the intellectual citadel of "the conventionally minded man," should prohibit the second one called "Press Cuttings" no one can decide. Mr. Redford vaguely charged that "personalities, exprest or understood," were to be found in the play and that "it violated the rule of his department that living persons are not to be represented on the stage." A semi-private performance was, however, given, and the resulting state of the public mind is thus shown by Mr. Shaw in a letter to *The Times* (London):

"Altho almost all the critics—to their shame be it said—support the principle of the censorship; and tho, furthermore, as the press-notices of my last licensed play show, the feeling of the critics against my plays has reached detestation point, yet not one paper has been able to discover or even conjecture why Mr. Redford refused to license 'Press Cuttings.' The German press, however, has no doubt on the subject, as a reference to the *Berliner Tageblatt* of the 8th instant shows. It concludes that St. James's Palace is suffering from anti-German war scare, and that the banning of my sketch, coupled with the recent refusal to allow 'An Englishman's Home' to be burlesqued, was part of the war-scare policy. Here again you have what I have so often pointed out: Mr. Redford compromising the Lord Chamberlain, and the Lord Chamberlain compromising a really important personage who knows nothing of the examiner's vagaries."

The play, says the critic of *The Daily Chronicle* (London), "is a burlesque in the gaiety style, of current events, and the chief characters are *General Mitchener*, a bluff, muddle-headed, fire-eating officer, whose principal idea is to shoot any one who has an opinion which differs from his, and *Mr. Balsquith*, a Prime Minister, who is always endeavoring to evade Suffragettes." The two meet and have long arguments on the Suffragette question, on German invasion, on compulsory army service, and other topics. A taste of Mr. Shaw's wit is given in these quotations:

"*Mitchener:* "The Suffragettes are a very small body; but they are numerous enough to be troublesome. You keep sending these misguided women to Holloway and killing them slowly and inhumanly by ruining their health. And it does no good: they go on worse than ever. Shoot a few, promptly and humanely, and there will be an end at once of all resistance and of all the suffering that resistance entails.

"*Balsquith:* But public opinion would never stand it.

"*Mitchener:* There's no such thing as public opinion. There are certain persons who entertain certain opinions. Well, shoot them down. When you have shot them down there are no longer any persons alive entertaining those opinions; consequently there is no longer any more of the public opinion you are so much afraid of. Public opinion is mind. Mind is inseparable from matter. Shoot down the matter and you kill the mind!"

Those in fear of German invasion are thus derided:

"*Mitchener:* You'll not deny that the absolute command of the sea is essential to our security.

"*Balsquith:* Absolute command of the sea is essential to the security of the principality of Monaco. But Monaco isn't going to get it.

"*Mitchener:* And consequently Monaco enjoys no security. What a frightful thing! How do the inhabitants sleep with the possibility of invasion, of bombardment, continually present to their minds? Are we also to live without security?

"*Balsquith:* There's no such thing as security in the world. When you military chaps ask for security you are asking for the moon.

"*Mitchener:* The question of the moon is becoming one of the greatest importance. It will be reached at no very distant date. Can you, as an Englishman, tamely contemplate the possibility of having to live under a German moon? The British flag must be planted there at all hazards."

Mr. Redford's excuse that the play is offensively personal is answered by Mr. William Archer in *The Nation* (London) by saying that "Mr. Shaw had ingeniously taken the best and only way to avoid being personal." In this way:

"He had fixt as the date of his fantasy the first of April—as who should say the Greek Kalends—three years hence. Under these circumstances, if he had given his politician and his soldier purely imaginary names—such, for instance, as the Right Hon. Fusbos and General Bombastes—he would assuredly have been suspected of aiming at this or that individual, at an actual or possible prime minister and commander-in-chief. People would have sought for and discovered all sorts of personal jibes, innuendoes, and insults. But by calling his Premier 'Balsquith' and his General 'Mitchener,' and by making them utterly and entirely unlike Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, he took the very best way of showing that it was no individual he had in mind, but a politician in the abstract, and an allegorical soldier. I do not mean to say that soldiers in general are likely to be pleased by Mr. Shaw's allegorical representation of militarism, any more than doctors in general are flattered by his *Sir Bloomfield Bonnington*, or Liberal politicians by his immortal *Broadbent*. But no one supposes it to be the censor's business to protect whole classes and professions from banter, or even from satire. The 'personality' theory means, in its very terms, that individual withers must not be wrung; and, in this case, Mr. Shaw has taken the utmost care to prevent his persiflage from going to any particular address. The one actual personality in the piece is a passing allusion to a certain episode of 'tea and chiffons' in Downing Street. The allusion casts ridicule upon the outcry raised by that incident, and, in so far as it can be taken seriously at all, can only be gratifying to the lady concerned. Why, then, has the censor screwed himself up to veto an entertainment at which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, might all sit in the front row of the stalls, and laugh heartily (if they have any sense of humor) without experiencing the smallest personal discomfort? There is only one explanation that I can suggest—namely, that the censor himself has no sense of humor. This explanation, indeed, is all the more plausible as, if he had any perception of the ludicrous, he could not hold his office for a day. At the spectacle of Mr. George Alexander Redford wielding the rod over Sophocles and Shelley, Ibsen and Maeterlinck, Brieux and Shaw, he would resign in a burst of inextinguishable laughter."

The whole subject of the censorship is again vigorously debated in the British public organs. Mr. Edward Garnett, the author of a play censured a year or two ago, declares in *The Fortnightly Review* (July) that the dramatic censorship "is to-day the official representative of the crude limitations and prejudices of the man in the street." He looks with terror upon a possible extension of the power of censuring, as this shows:

"If there were to be established a censorship of the novel and of poetry—as I see some foolish people have been proposing of late—it would be a perpetual menace to the most original, the most truthful, and the most penetrating artistic works. It would act as a direct encouragement of all our conventional, false, worldly-wise standards, and it would deal the heaviest blow at works of spiritual sincerity and artistic integrity. You would see certain of the works of our great novelist, Mr. Thomas Hardy, suppressed, and fine chapters and passages in Mr. Meredith's novels canceled or mutilated. And that could be done to-morrow in the name of British respectability! We should see works of Mr. Swinburne ruthlessly prohibited by Mr. Redford, who, by the by, once censured the expression, 'Amorous goddesses,' in one of Mr. Yeats's plays (so Mr. Masefield told me) on the ground that 'it would offend many people and give pleasure to none!'"

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Aitken, Robert. Beyond the Skyline. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.50.

Ayres, Leonard P. Laggards in Our Schools—A Study of Retardation and Elimination in City School Systems. 8vo, pp. 235. New York: Charities Publishing Committee. $1.50.

Balmer, Edwin. Waylaid by Wireless. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Banderet, P., and **Reinhard,** Ph. Adapted by Grace Sandwith. First Lessons in French. 16mo, pp. 175. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Benton, Guy Potter. The Real College. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents net.

Brigham, Louise. Box Furniture. 8vo, pp. 304. The Century Co.

Miss Louise Brigham here gives us a full account of the way in which at least one hundred useful articles may be made out of disused packing-cases. Sweet are the uses of adversity. We suppose it was adversity to spend three summers in Spitzbergen, where the glass reaches only 37 above zero at the hottest time of the year. As everything needed by a civilized person has to be imported to these lands, packing-cases are plentiful, and this author, with something very like inventive genius, so used the discarded excoriæ of her imports that she made out of them beautiful and useful articles of every sort. In fact there is nothing of wood in an ordinary parlor which she could not duplicate, and here undertakes to teach how any amateur may do the same. Any one who wishes to see what Miss Brigham's work is like may either visit her at Sunshine College, Cleveland, O., which is furnished almost entirely with box furniture, or else read, mark, and inwardly digest the present volume with its wealth of diagrams and illustrations.

First of all the writer tells us how to select our box; then comes the skill necessary to take it apart without injury to it. A list of tools necessary for the carpentry is furnished and we are taught all about nailing, polishing, and coloring. Different schemes of decorations are described and we are furnished with half-tone pictures of many finished articles. Those who visit places of moss and ice and reindeer are benefactors of mankind as often as they evolve something or anything so pleasing, we may say so fascinating, as this scheme of amateur carpentry. There are many idle hands in the summer-time, but idleness would bring more rest if it were alternated during the vacation with attempts at making a bookcase, a chair, or a table after the tasteful pattern and by the simple methods Miss Brigham prescribes.

Buchanan, James, The Works of. Comprizing his Speeches, State Papers, and Private Correspondence. Collected and edited by John Bassett Moore. Volumes VII and VIII. 1846–1853. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Crampton, C. Ward. The Folk Dance Book; for Elementary Schools, Class Room, Playground, and Gymnasium. 8vo, pp. 81. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Crawford, F. Marion. The White Sister. Pp. 335. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

As the last novel from the pen of the late Marion Crawford, "The White Sister" will, if for no other reason, attract considerable notice. Its popularity will also be increased by its dramatization, for the playwright has not been slow to appreciate the dramatic possibilities of the story. The intrinsic merit of the novel itself may be urged, however, as the most substantial reason for its successful reception.

"The White Sister" is a lovable girl of noble Italian birth who takes the veil after believing that her soldier-lover has died during a campaign in Africa. His unexpected return years afterward and insistence upon the fulfilment of her betrothal vows precipitate a grave situation. On the one hand, the poor little nun is besieged by the temptation to yield to her lover's importunity and on the other by the strong conviction that she ought to continue her colorless existence at all costs. Giovanni's impetuous fight for happiness and Angela's equally determined stand for principle are both admirable. Mr. Crawford does not anticipate, by even a hint, the final outcome of the struggle. Furthermore, he takes his own advice about pointing a moral and does not "concoct advertisements of the patent

LOUISE BRIGHAM.

virtues." The novel bears evidence of an intimate knowledge of civil and ecclesiastical affairs in Rome.

Davis, Richard Harding. The White Mice. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Day, Sarah J. Fresh Fields and Legends Old and New. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 178. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Dejeans, Elizabeth. The Winning Chance. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 317. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Devine, Edward T. Misery and Its Causes. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Dickinson, H. Lowes. Is Immortality Desirable? 16mo, pp. 63. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Egan, Maurice Francis. The Wiles of Sexton Maginnis. Pp. 380. The Century Co. $1.50.

Sexton Maginnis is the most picturesque character in the Catholic parish of Bracton, the story of whose happenings is humorously told in Mr. Egan's book. Next in importance to the sexton is his mother-in-law, "Herself," who is never at a loss for an opinion upon any subject under the sun. To both belongs the honor of having come from Kerry stock which entitles them to regard with condescending superiority the natives of Tipperary. The despised "Tips" and the "dagos" of the parish come in for a large share of their adverse criticisms. The sexton has a finger in every pie; no political, social, or love problem is solved without his interference.

An appropriate cover design consists of a cathedral window with conventional shamrock decoration. The illustrations, by Arthur Keller, are plentiful and artistic.

Ferrero, Guglielmo. Characters and Events of Roman History. 8vo, pp. 275. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The great advantage which Mr. Ferrero has in writing his history is that he appears to be bound down by neither tradition, authority, nor the monuments. He writes according to his own temperament, as Livy wrote like a poet and a rhetorician, and Thucydides wrote like a statesman and a reasoner. Mr. Ferrero is, by temperament, a journalist. He loves novelty, and his main aim appears to be to make his writing interesting and agreeable. Accordingly he indulges his imagination in the wildest and most brilliant manner. Those who read these essays after reading the works of other historians of Rome will be startled, even if they are delighted and entertained. His dazzling lucubrations knock all the romance out of the annals of Rome, and while he humbles the great, shows the unworthiness of the noble, the hollowness of glory, and the folly of the wise, he constructs an interpretation founded on his own sense of probability, and plausible as are some of his conclusions many of his readers will find them disappointing.

The present volume contains such of the conclusions which he has elaborated and developed in "Greatness and Decline of Rome" as were fitted to attract notice in a more or less popular series of lectures. "The Empire-Builders," "Julius Cæsar," "The Fall of the Aristocracy," "Rome and Egypt," the "Republic of Augustus" are lectures which deal with salient points in Roman annals. The first deals with that historical commonplace the deterioration of manners and character through the increased wealth which encourages artificial wants and appetites. This led to the "Fall of the Aristocracy" and the rise of the middle class to power. The most original of all Mr. Ferrero's theories is found in his treatment of what he calls the "legend" of Antony and Cleopatra. According to this historian their union was a *mariage de convenance* and not of love. Antony wanted Cleopatra's treasury to pay his soldiers in an Asiatic campaign and Cleopatra wanted Antony's army in her ambitious scheme to extend the empire of the Ptolemies. We believe that this writer's treatment of Tiberius will not be borne out by the view of the latest critical historians. Mr. Ferrero follows the lead of Tacitus, who is no more to be believed as an authority on Roman manners and morals under Tiberius than the bitter and disappointed rhetorician Juvenal can be considered to describe them in Domitian's day. The lecture on "Wine in Roman History" is an exceedingly ingenious and journalistic essay on the vineyards of Italy as celebrated by the Roman

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writers. We are asked to believe that Horace, for instance, when he sang of Italian wines, Cæcuban and Falernian, was a sort of advertising agent. "The Italian proprietors . . . learned that beyond the Alps lived numerous customers. . . . The more the Gauls, the Pannonians, the Dalmatians drank, the more money Italian proprietors made from their vineyards. . . . Rome diffused at once its wine and its literature, and very often authors were admired and remunerated far more for their services rendered to their contemporaries than for the lofty beauty of the literary works themselves." This hypothesis is very characteristic of the writer, and of course he gives no authority for it, and we know that Horace would have repudiated the idea of writing for mere money remuneration. We know what he has said in his satires and his "Ars Poetica" about the deadening influence of mercenary motives (*cura peculi*, as he calls it) in poetry.

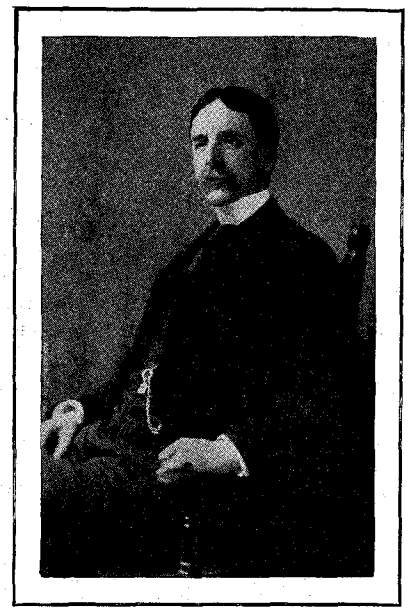
But the lectures of Mr. Ferrero still remain suggestive, fascinating, and fresh, altho some readers will be inclined to think that he sometimes seems to be doing in earnest what Whately did in jest, when the latter wrote an essay to prove that such a man as Napoleon never existed.

Fitz-Stephen, Stephen. Ralph Cricklewood: A Twentieth Century Critical and Rational Exposé of Christian Mythology. 16mo, pp. 388. London: The Pioneer Press.

Furth, Emanuel. The Tourist—Outward and Homeward Bound. Second Edition. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 183. Philadelphia: Gillman's Sons Co.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips. Letters and Memorials. 8vo, pp. 298. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

These literary remains, prose and verse, are of great value in the journalistic history of our country, as throwing light upon the character, method, and ideals of a man who has done as much as, if not more than, any other American editor to elevate, in the domain of pure, sane, and honest literary criticism, the weekly journal with its survey of the current book wo ld. Perhaps it was Matthew Arnold, or some critic of equal authority, who pronounced *The Nation* to be the greatest critical journal in the English language extant on either side of the Atlantic. For forty-one years Mr. Garrison was editor of this organ of high literary criticism and lofty political ideals. So absorbed was he in this work that he had little time for original production of any other character. One great book he did produce, and that the life of his father, William Lloyd Garrison (1885–1889). This monumental work, in four volumes, is practically a history of the Abolition movement. He also published "What Mr. Darwin Saw on his Voyage Round the World" (1887) and "Bedside Poetry" (1887), for the instruction of children. But his chief work was done on *The Nation*, which so long as he presided in the editorial rooms seemed to be written by the hand of one man. In fact his character dominated all who came in contact with him and won them to his will, so that the brightest intellects became instruments in expressing his great character. This character finds delightful expression in the letters, essays, and poems of the present collection, which we recommend all young writers, critics,



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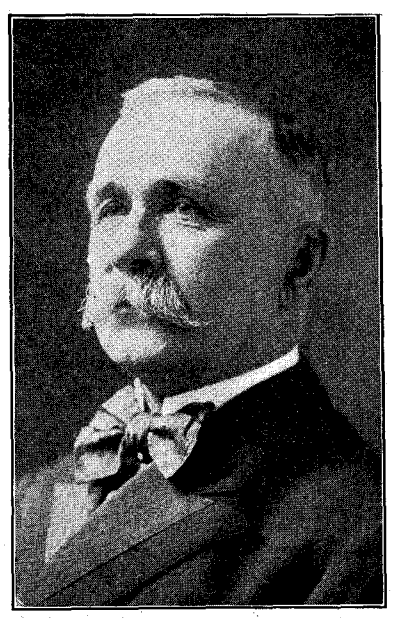
ROBERT GRANT.

and journalists to read and copy. Mr. Garrison, with all his habit of self-effacement, knew the value of friendship, and the making and keeping of friends was the only luxury he allowed himself. But his chief friends, after all, were his books, the classics of the world, who gave him his standard of criticism and inspired him to do the life-work he accomplished so well.

Grant, Robert. The Chippendales. Pp. 602. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Only a brave man would venture to put on the market a novel of the character of "The Chippendales." While it is a serious and, on the whole, a favorable study of modern Boston, the reader can not help suspecting the author of a quiet laugh now and then at the expense of the true Bostonian whom he describes as unable to change his nature as the leopard his spots. His provincialism, coldly critical attitude, and tendency to pick flaws in everything and everybody, all come in for a sly hit. This, Judge Grant atones for in large measure before the close of the book, for, weighing the Puritan characteristics in the balance, he finds they are not wanting. The conclusion reached is that "not the doughty deeds of a Bostonian, but rather the things he will not do are his highest title to distinction."



THOMAS O'HAGAN.

Author of "Essays Literary, Critical, and Historical."

As to the theme of "The Chippendales," it is that of the conflict of the old with the new, the clash between the idealism of the old aristocracy and the materialism of the newcomers. The Chippendales represent the flower of the old order and in *Henry Chippendale Sumner* is personified the family's fine, old-fashioned, but quixotic sense of honor. One of the characters in the novel summarizes his qualifications thus: "He's a Chippendale incarnate—stiff and narrow—unornamental—self-righteous—a chronic objector—and frightfully proper." Again, he is described as "bent chiefly on refining his individual soul by the white light of Concord philosophy." Of an entirely different type is his antagonist, Hugh Blaisdell, an aggressive, money-making intruder who has no patience with the other's unbending disposition. *Priscilla Avery* becomes an important influence in the lives of both. Resolved to break away from the traditions which have bound her from birth, she not only finds she can not escape the New-England conscience, but that it is a birthright not to be despised. How her decision affects the lives of the other two constitutes the climax of the story. A pathetic picture is presented of the older generation unable to cope with modern tendencies. *Harrison Chippendale* stands as a fine example of a gentleman of the old school.

In reviewing "The Chippendales," the same criticism suggests itself that the author applies to so many of his characters—it is inclined to be heavy and over-analytic. In a word, there is too much of it. The interest aroused is bound to be largely local, but it is open to question if this could not have been somewhat avoided. On the other hand, the story is an undoubtedly clever picture of the Athens of America, and no one who is at all familiar with Boston life can deny the writer's thorough understanding of his subject. It is a substantial novel, and in this day of flimsy fiction it is refreshing to be able to make a comment of this sort.

Hapgood, Hutchins. An Anarchist Woman. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

Hartman, Edward R. Socialism versus Christianity. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co.

Hornblow, Arthur. By Right of Conquest. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Hume, Fergus. The Solitary Farm. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

Moody, John. Moody's Analyses of Railroad Investments. Containing in detailed form an Expert Comparative Analysis of each of the Railroad Systems of the United States, with Careful Deductions, Enabling the Banker and Investor to Ascertain the True Values of Securities. A Method based on Scientific Principles properly applied to Facts. First Annual Number—1909. Folio, pp. 551. New York: Analyses Publishing Co. $12 net.

Morse, Charles G., and **Vernon,** Ambrose White. [Editors.] Songs for the Chapel. Arranged for Male Voices for Use in Colleges, Academies, Schools, and Societies. 8vo, pp. 450. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Motley, John Lothrop. History of the United Netherlands. From the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce—1609. 2 volumes. Volume I.—1584–89. Volume II.—1590–1609. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xxvi—563; 632. New York: Harper & Bros.

(*Continued on page 210*)

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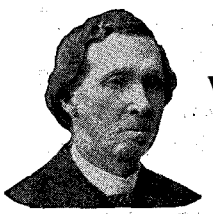

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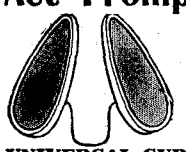

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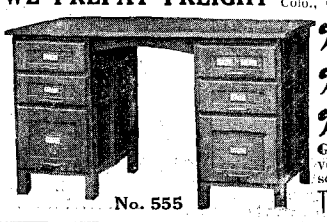

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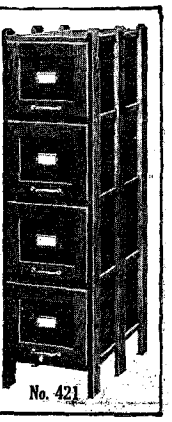

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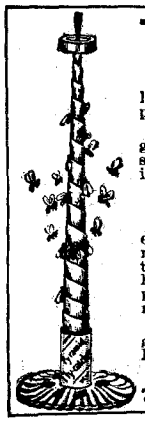

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 208*)

Munsterberg, Hugo. The Eternal Values. 8vo, pp. 436. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50 net.

Nainfa, Rev. John A. Costume of Prelates of the Catholic Church. According to Roman Etiquette. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. New York: John Murphy Co.

Nevin, Theodore W. Ralph Ranscomb, Banker. 12mo, pp. 139. New York: Neale Publishing Co.

Norris, Frank. The Third Circle. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 298. New York: John Lane Co. $1.50.

Noyes, Alexander David. Forty Years of American Finance. 8vo, pp. 418. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The original work of Mr. Noyes, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, appeared in 1898, and covered the financial history of the United States from the close of the Civil War to that period. This first edition is well known and highly appreciated by all who are interested in the subjects it so comprehensively and accurately deals with—the inflation period, the struggle for resumption, the silver problem, the panic of 1893, and the bond-syndicate operation. Mr. Noyes takes up the history of American finance from 1897 to 1907, *i.e.*, from the start of the "Industrial Boom" to the year of the great panic. Those who watched the great struggle, the growth of the trusts, the "rich men's panic" of 1903, the "millionaire speculation" of 1905 and 1906, and looked on during the terrible strain of the panic of 1907 may have found that the smoke of the battlefield, and perhaps attention to the sectional interests in which they were concerned, prevented their clear apprehension of the causes, the proportions, and general results of events which proved fatal to so many homes and fortunes. Here they will find the facts marshaled with all the skill of a trained financier and a brilliant journalist, who knows how to make the subject not only clear to the ordinary reader but illuminating and instructive to the student of commercial history and economics.

O'Neill, Rose. The Lady in the White Veil. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Otis, Alexander. Hearts are Trumps. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: John McBride Co.

Paget, Valerian. The Revelation to the Monk of Evesham Abbey—in the Year of our Lord 1196 concerning the places of Purgatory and Paradise. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: John McBride Co. $1.50 net.

Palmer, George Herbert. Self-Cultivation in English. Pamphlet, pp. 32. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 10 cents net.

Parsons, Frank. Choosing a Vocation. 12mo, pp. 165. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Partridge, Anthony. The Kingdom of Earth. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 329. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Pennington, Jeanne Gillespie. All is Well. 32mo, pp. 154. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 50 cents.

Perrin, Alice. Idolatry. 12mo, pp. 396. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Pickett, William P. The Negro Problem. Abraham Lincoln's Solution. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 580. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Punnett, R. G. Mendelism. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 109. New York: Wilshire Book Co. 50 cents.

Raine, William Macleod. Ridgeway of Montana. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Raymond, Charles F. Cheer Up. 16mo, pp. 146. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 75 cents.

Rider, Fremont. Are the Dead Alive? The Problem of Psychical Research that the World's Leading Scientists are Trying to Solve, and the Progress they have made. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.75 net.

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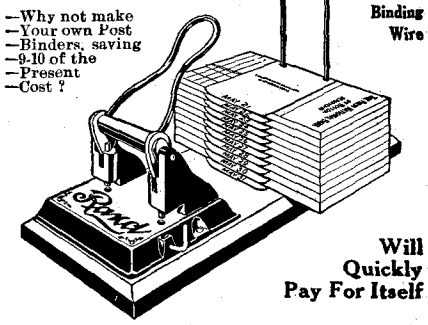

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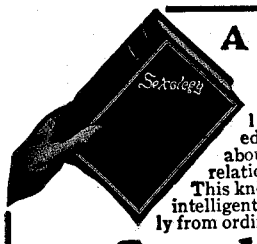

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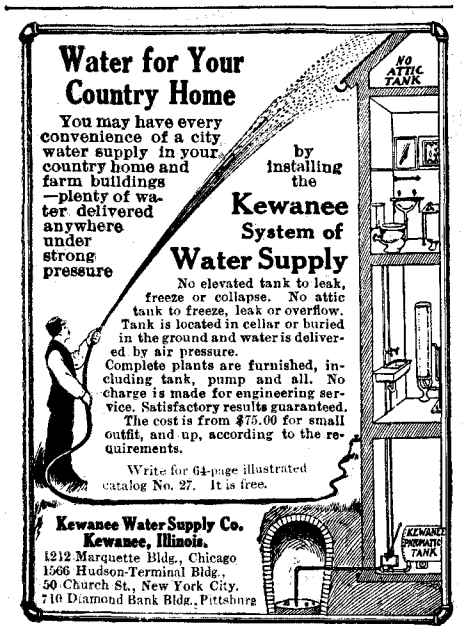

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Royall, William L. Some Reminiscences. 12mo, pp. 210. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Russell, T. Baron. Science at Home. Simple Experiments for Young People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 183. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. 75 cents.

Sanborn, F. B. Recollections of Seventy Years. 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 252 and 607. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

In his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Sanborn, a venerable journalist, writer, and politician, begins to publish his recollections which include reminiscences of some of the most prominent and active men who have made American history during that period. Yes, made that history in many ways. For Alcott and Emerson and Thoreau were as much makers of history as John Brown, and Harper's Ferry no more a field of debate than Concord and the Walden Woods. Those who wish to know the dates and details of Mr. Sanborn's life and work will find the bare skeleton facts in the American "Who's Who." After reading that brief biography, they will see what real life, flesh and blood, color and movement lie behind that outline by studying these volumes which are especially interesting and valuable for the personal insight they give the reader into the character and acts of John Brown, with whom, to his no slight peril, Mr. Sanborn was once very closely connected, at a time when John Brown's name rang through both Europe and America. Letters, documents, and speeches are copiously quoted from to show that Brown was a man of exalted character and deeply religious.

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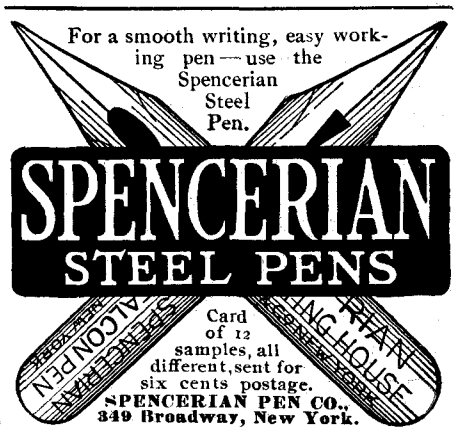

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It is good to hear a man who was so fanatic an abolitionist vindicated from the charge often made against him as an exponent of the most reckless border warfare and ruffianism. Mr. Sanborn speaks feelingly on this subject, for he was arrested and tried on a charge of contempt for refusing to appear in response to a subpena as a witness before the committee of the Senate appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the attack upon the arsenals of the United States at Harper's Ferry, Maine. After this trial he was discharged. This incident is illustrated by many legal documents and letters. There are two points particularly which have struck us in reading these "Recollections"—one is the apt way in which the author, in an era when Vergil is no longer quoted in Congress or Parliament, quotes from such Latin classics as Lucretius and Tacitus. The second is the scrupulous and minute punctiliousness with which names and dates are given and documents quoted word for word. Nor must we forget the flood of portraits and half-tones, most of which are here published for the first time.

Scott, John Reed. The Woman in Question. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 346. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Seward, A. C. Darwin and Modern Science. Essays in Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Charles Darwin and of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Publication of the Origin of Species. Edited for the Cambridge Philosophical Society and the Syndics of the University Press. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xvii–595. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5 net.

Shakespeare, A Pocket Lexicon and Concordance to the Temple. 16mo, pp. 273. New York: Macmillan Co. 45 cents.

Shaw, Joseph Thompson. Spain of To-day. A Narrative Guide to the Country of the Dons. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 156. New York: Grafton Press.

Smith, Edwin Burritt. Essays and Addresses. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. 376. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Smith, Goldwin. No Refuge But in Truth. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Smith, Colonel Nicholas. Grant, the Man of Mystery. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 381. Milwaukee: Young Churchman Co. $1.50 net.

Thomson, William Hanna. What is Physical Life? Its Origin and Nature. 12mo, pp. 201. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

Thwing, Charles F. Education in the Far East. 12mo, pp. 277. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Tower, Walter Sheldon. The Story of Oil. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 270. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

Vaka, Demetra. Haremlik. Some Pages from the Life of Turkish Women. 12mo, pp. 274. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Vedder, Henry C. Modern Church History. Book III. From the Reformation to the Close of the Nineteenth Century. 16mo, pp. 185. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 40 cents net.

Walker, J. G. (D.D.), Editor. American Baptist Year-Book, 1909. 8vo, pp. 253. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. 50 cents net.

Warner, Anne. In a Mysterious Way. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Wells, Carolyn. The Rubaiyat of Bridge. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.

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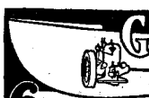

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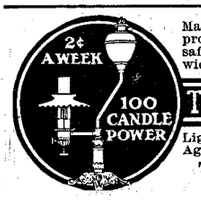

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CURRENT POETRY

In Memory of Him

BY EMERY POTTLE

He came as gently and as wondrous kind
  As comes the Spring into this winter-world,
Which, waking sadly, one day smiles to find
  The frail green banners of the fields unfurled.

So silently he dwelt I scarce did know
  The simple beauty of his soul, nor guess—
Save as I saw my own heart closer grow
  To his—the sum of his heart's tenderness.

But, knowing him, a grave and finer grace
  I found in work, a dignity in life,
Unmarred by sorry accidents of place,
  Nor sullied by the commonness of strife.

There was not much of needless speech in him,
  Nor, giving, did he give too oft his heart;
A touch of hand, a smile, and eyes' swift dim
  At sorrow—these might sure his love impart.

But Spring—a year of days all Spring—has gone,
  Sudden and sad and strange, for that he died.
He who was here to laugh with me at dawn,
  To-night cries not such grief as I have cried.

He with the Spring he loved so well, and I
  To-night with winter—God forgive my pain
That blind, with outstretched hands, must question Why,
  And call him from his Springtime back again.

Gentle he came, and brave, and wondrous kind—
  So has he gone, grieving, I think, to know
How great the sorrow he has left behind,
  Sad for the pity that he can not show.

Let it be Winter then a while with me—
  He and the Spring shall keep the days I bless,
Till haply on some morning I shall see
  With him far fields new-green in peacefulness.

Everybody's Magazine (August).

To the Crocuses

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

Whether upon the grass kirtled in white
(Snow-drifted thither),
Or one by one, yet lingering and slight,
Your little fires broider a linked light,

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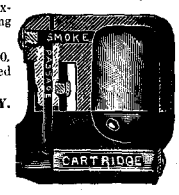

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—*Artemision*: *Idylls and Songs* (Elkin Matthews, London).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PRESIDENT TAFT AS "SUMMER BACHELOR" AT THE WHITE HOUSE

THANKS to the necessity of keeping in touch with the tariff-makers, President Taft is keeping bachelor's hall at Washington, while his family are enjoying the cool sea breezes at Beverly, Mass. In spite of the hot weather, the President keeps up his regular hours for business and recreation, and enough of the regular White-House "help" remain to enable its domestic affairs to run on without a break. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells of this temporary bachelor life at the White House as follows:

The President allowed Mrs. Taft to take the "first cook" to Beverly, while he makes himself content with the "second cook." The second cook is a legacy from the Roosevelt administration, a negro girl named Mary, who hails from old Virginia, and whose sway over the White-House kitchens now is complete. Mary has few peers as a cook in any matters gastronomic, but, as is to be supposed, she is at her best when frying chickens and making hoecakes. The President is entertaining many luncheon and dinner guests during his bachelor days, and the second cook is providing menus which few imported chefs could hope to equal.

The President has happily solved the problem of disposing of the long evenings by taking long automobile rides about the city and suburbs. He usually starts out on these trips about 9.30 o'clock, returning to the White House at 11 or afterward. Captain Archibald Butt, the President's aide, is always his companion on these journeys, and usually the President telephones an invitation to some Cabinet officer, Senator, or Representative, and stops at the latter's house or club to pick him up. The evening rides often extend out into the beautiful Rock Creek Park, which stretches for miles along the little waterways whose name it bears. At other times Mr. Taft has his chauffeur drive about the city or on the Potomac Park driveways, which skirt the river back of the White House and the monument grounds.

Arising at about seven o'clock the President devotes nearly an hour with dumb-bells, pulley-weights, and other forms of exercises prescribed for him. He breakfasts slowly and usually alone, altho during the past day of two he has had a guest from among the tariff conferees. During his morning meal and for half an hour or so afterward the President reads the newspapers. Between 9.30 and ten he begins his busy day in the executive offices. At 1.30 comes luncheon at the White House—always with some invited guest for company. The afternoon is devoted to golf, for the President hopes to play every afternoon that he remains in Washington. Dinner always finds guests assembled and usually it is an informal and delightful meal, which begins a little after seven o'clock and continues for an hour and a half.

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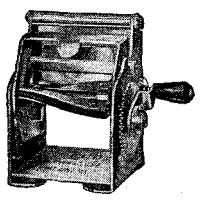

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How She Knew.—ANXIOUS MOTHER—"How do you know young Cashleigh is in love with you? Has he told you so?"

PRETTY DAUGHTER—"N-no; but you should see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him."—*Chicago News.*

Just as Deserving.—"So you were deeply touched by the poem young Mr. Guffsum wrote to you?"

"Yes," answered Maymie.

"But it was not a good poem."

"I don't care. It was just as much trouble for him to write it as if he had been Shakespeare."—*Washington Star.*

Pipe Dreams.—"My uncle used to smoke his pipe and blow smoke rings that would float across the room and ring the door-knob."

"My uncle," said the other liar, dreamily, "used to blow some that would ring the door-bell."—*Puck.*

Breaking it Gently.—HER—"Richard! Why on earth are you cutting your pie with a knife?"

HIM—"Because, darling—now, understand, I'm not finding any fault, for I know that these little oversights will occur—because you forgot to give me a can-opener."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Just as Good.—SHE—"Oh, George, you've broken your promise!"

THE CHEERFUL ONE—"Never mind, dearie; I'll make you another!"—*Comic Cuts.*

Larceny or Lunacy?—'Twas in the gloaming, and the young man had just stolen a kiss.

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"That's right," rejoined the bold young man, "but you are to blame for it."

"How am I to blame?" she queried.

"You stole my heart," he answered.—*Chicago News.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 23.—Mahar Lal Dhingra, the murderer of Sir Curzon Wylie, is sentenced to death.

July 24.—M. Briand announces the completion of the new French cabinet.

July 25.—Louis Bleriot crosses the English Channel from Calais to Dover in his monoplane in less than thirty minutes.

July 26.—Rioting at Barcelona, Spain, caused by opposition to the war in Morocco, is followed by the declaration of martial law.

Serious riots follow an Anti-Diaz demonstration at Guadalajara, Mexico.

July 27.—Hubert Latham attempts a monoplane flight from Calais to Dover, but falls into the sea about two miles from the latter port.

The French Chamber of Deputies sustain the policy of the new Briand ministry by a vote of 306 to 46.

July 28.—Martial law is declared throughout Spain.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 29.—The tariff conferees reach an agreement and sign a report embodying the demands of the President.

GENERAL

July 26.—Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York, dies at Nahant, Mass.

July 27.—In his endurance-test flight at Fort Myer, Orville Wright makes a new world's record for an aeroplane carrying a passenger, remaining in the air one hour, twelve minutes, and forty seconds.

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